

Transactions
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Archæological Society

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VOLUME IV. PART I.

EDITED BY THE REV. W. M. NOBLE, B.A.
RECTOR OF WISTOW, HUNTS.

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Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire
Archæological Society

TRANSACTIONS. VOL. IV.

HADDON CHURCH, HUNTS.

The earliest record which we have of the parish of Haddon is contained in Domesday Book, which refers to it, amongst the lands of the Abbot of Thorney, in these words:—

(A Manor.) In Adone, the Abbot of Thorney had 5 hides paying geld. There is land for 12 ploughs. There are now in demesne 2 ploughs in one hide and a half of this land, and 18 villeins with 6 ploughs.

There is a church and a priest, and 24 acres of meadow and one acre of small woods.

In the time of King Edward and now worth 100 shillings.

In regard to the name of the village, it has been thought to be derived from "Adune" meaning down hill, which would be very appropriate as every road leading to Haddon is down hill, although on the east side the decline is hardly perceptible. Professor Skeat, however, says that it is derived from "Hadda's down"; the Old Mercian *Hadda* being a known personal name.

The parish, which is nearly three miles from Stilton, is small and compact, the inhabitants numbering about 80.

For many centuries Haddon Church belonged to Thorney Abbey, and until the Dissolution of the Monasteries that Abbey presented the Incumbents. After the Dissolution the patronage came into lay hands, and in 1682 was held by John Dryden, from whom it passed to the Piggotts, who held it from about 1708 to 1776. At the beginning of the nineteenth century it was purchased, with the Manor, by the Earl of Aboyne, whose descendant, the Marquis of Huntley, is now Patron.

There are but few records, known to exist, to tell us anything of the actual building of the Church, or as to the additions and alterations which have evidently taken place in Pre-Reformation days; so we have to be content with what we can learn from the architecture of the Church itself.

There can be little doubt that the beginnings of the present church date back to the Norman period, as can be judged by the splendid Norman chancel arch. The pillars of this arch are in strict accordance with Norman work, and the designs of the carving on the capitals are carried out in low relief, suggestive of the intricate patterns so often fashioned by early painters.

The rest of the church, with the exception of the tower, is of thirteenth century date. The chancel has a very pretty two-light window in its north wall; and the nave is remarkable for the general use of the semi-circular arch,—the arches of the nave arcade and one of the early windows being of this form.

The porch also has Early English windows with semi-circular heads in its side walls.

Over the Norman chancel arch, and on the East walls of the north and south transepts are to be seen fifteenth century frescoes; the painting over the chancel arch depicting a "Doom", with our Saviour represented as sitting on a throne on a rainbow. The other fragments of decorative painting are in too advanced a state of decay for their meaning to be deciphered.

In the south wall of the south transept there is a good Decorated three-light window; and in the same wall there is a piscina, which points to the use of this transept as a side chapel.

The font is divided into two portions, the bowl being ancient. The font cover was carved by Miss Alderson, the sister of the late Rector of this parish and now Rector of Lutterworth.

The embattled tower contains in its west wall two fine specimens of Early English lancet windows which are grouped together inside under somewhat irregularly shaped arches. The upper stage of the tower contains windows of the late Perpendicular period.

There are three bells hung in a steel frame, and inscribed as follows:—

1. *Johannis est nomen ejus.* (25½ inches dia.)
2. A [a figure of a dog] BD EN ER 1568.
S. [on the waist, an animal.] (28¼ inches dia.)
3. Edwarde Newcome. (30½ inches dia.)

The treble is by Danyell; the second and third by Newcome. (Owen's Church Bells of Hunts.)

The paten bears the arms of the Bevill family, and the hall-mark for 1648-9. The Chalice is inscribed:—“Parish of Haddon Huntingdonshire, June 1798,” and bears the hall-mark of the London Office for that year.

The Registers are in excellent order; the earliest dates from 1538, the earlier entries, as usual, having been copied from an older book and attested on each page by the Rector, or Curate, and Churchwardens.

The church was restored in 1745, at the expense of John Piggott, who it is believed had a fine residence at Haddon; the Rector at that time being Samuel Addenbrook.

The roofs of the north and south aisles were restored by Lord Huntley and the Rev. C. H. Gandy, in 1897; and the roofs of the nave and chancel, together with a complete restoration of the tower and bells was accomplished by the Rev. M. F. Alderson, in 1906.

The window in the east end, of three lights, representing the Crucifixion and St. Michael and St. George, was erected by Mr. Lionel Trower in memory of his brother, Lieut. Cornwallis Jasper Trower, R.N., who was killed at Majuba Hill, 27th February 1881.

The picture, "the descent from the Cross," is the property of Mr. Trower, and is lent to the church.

Richard Hird, the Rector, who died in 1541, and willed to be buried in the "Chapel of Haddon," left to the said church 3 seme of malt and 2 of peas and beans, also a cow, a heifer and 7 sheep, these to be in the hands of his sister, Joane Roche, to provide an obit for his soul, his good friends' souls, and for all for whom he was bound to pray,—and after her death the churchwardens to take possession of the said animals for the yearly continuance of the prayers. During his sister's lifetime she was to distribute two shillings yearly,—4d. to the curate, 1d. to the clerk, 3d. to the ringers, 4d. to the churchwardens, and the rest to the poor; and the churchwardens were to distribute the same after her death.

John Colman, Rector, who died in 1572, willed to be buried in the church, and his executors were to make all the neighbours of the town a good and sufficient dinner on the day of his burial.

I may add that I am indebted to the Rev. W. M. Noble for many details in this paper, and to Mr. Inskip Ladds for suggestions and corrections, to both of whom I offer my sincerest thanks.

ALAN CHAPLIN.



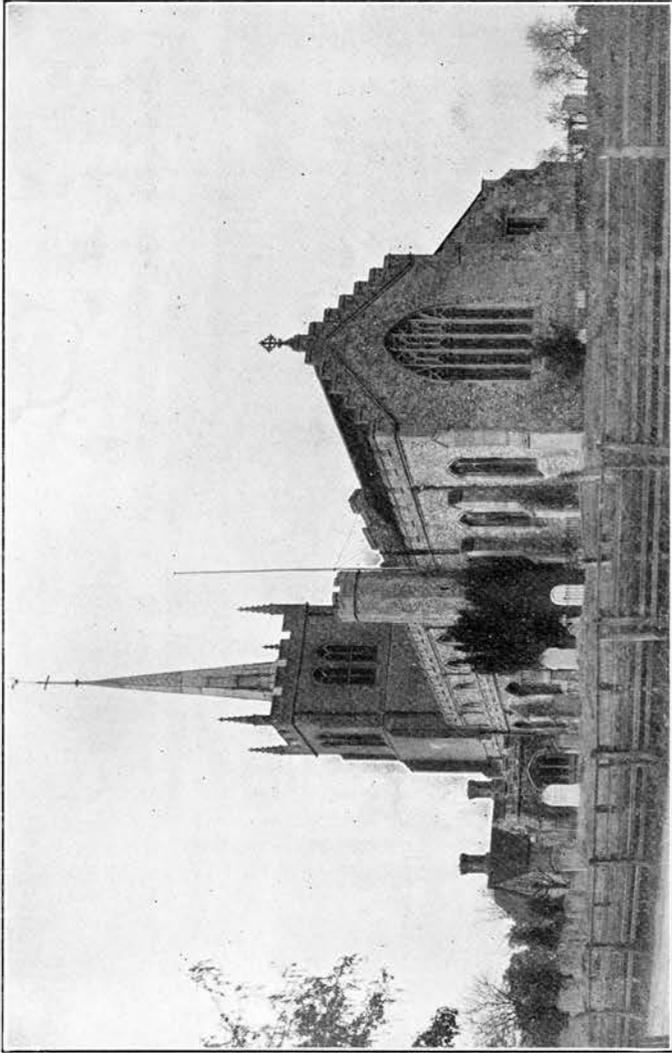


Photo by

GUILDEN MORDEN CHURCH, CAMBS.

W. Tams.

GULDEN MORDEN PARISH CHURCH.

In the reign of William the Conqueror, there lived in Cambridgeshire a certain nobleman, by nation and lineage a Norman, named Picot, who exercised the office of Sheriff in those parts. The King bestowed upon him a wealthy barony in Cambridgeshire, and enriched him with other great honours and possessions in different parts of the kingdom.

Hugolina, the wife of Picot, had Saint Giles for her patron saint; and once falling seriously ill, she promised, that if she should regain her health, she would, after her recovery, dedicate a monastery to Saint Giles, and entreat her husband to carry out the vow. She recovered in three days. After consulting Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Remigius, bishop of Lincoln, they founded a Church and offices sufficient for that time, in honour of Saint Giles for six canons regular near the castle of Cambridge.....They conferred upon these canons the patronage of Churches belonging to them within the confines of the province.....Picot gave them a charter at the request of his wife Hugolina, in which he says, "Yielding to the advice of Remigius, and the entreaties of Hugolina, my wife, I have made over to the canons regular of Saint Giles, the Church of Saint Giles, where their house is founded, the CHURCH of MORDON with the CHAPEL of REDDERIA..to have and to hold with all freedom." Although the Land and Property of the Parish is mentioned in Domesday Book as being held (1080-1086) by Picot the sheriff who lived at Bourn, the Bishop of Winchester, Hardwin de Scalers who lived at Whaddon, Roger (the earl) and Goisfrid de Mandevile, the earliest mention of the Church is in the above-quoted grant to the Canons of St. Giles.*

* I owe this to notes from a copy of Dugdale's Monasticon VIII. I., and the Cole MSS. Vol. XXII in the British Museum, made by my predecessor the Rev. J. R. Wilson.

It will be observed that the Chapel of Redderia is mentioned also. This has long since been pulled down, the beams, it is said, still forming part of the present barn of Duck Lane Farm, some two hundred yards north of this Church. The site of the Chapel is close to the Parish Clunch Pit on the west side of Ruddery Lane near Ashwell. I may here express the wish that the Archæological Society would scientifically examine the cemetery (whether British or Roman I know not) at the pit, before it is totally destroyed, piece by piece, by the diggers of clunch.

It will have been noticed that the mention of the Church of Morden as being given to St. Giles, implies that it was not built on that occasion, but existed before. How much before we know not.

The font has been described as Saxon, but personally I should place it rather late in the Norman period, say the reign of King John, about 1200. Other Norman portions are the two Corbels on the Tower Arch, and the three gargoyles on the south side of the Nave.

The earliest Arches are the three on the south side immediately behind the pulpit, which are Early English; the rest of those in the Nave are of various dates in the Decorated period. In connexion with them I may mention in particular the head of the old lady forming the corbel of one of the arches on the north side, for the head-dress that she wears is of the same pattern as that worn by Queen Philippa in a picture of her as foundress of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1340. Judging, by the bye, from the broken connexion of the arches on the south side, it appears that the church was once almost in ruins, and the arches were built as opportunity, and presumably money, were found.

The glory however of the Decorated Period, and I should suppose somewhat late in it, is, of course, the Screen. It is said that there are not more than five others at all resembling it in the whole of England. The enclosure on each side formed a small chapel. Over it probably the choir used to sit.

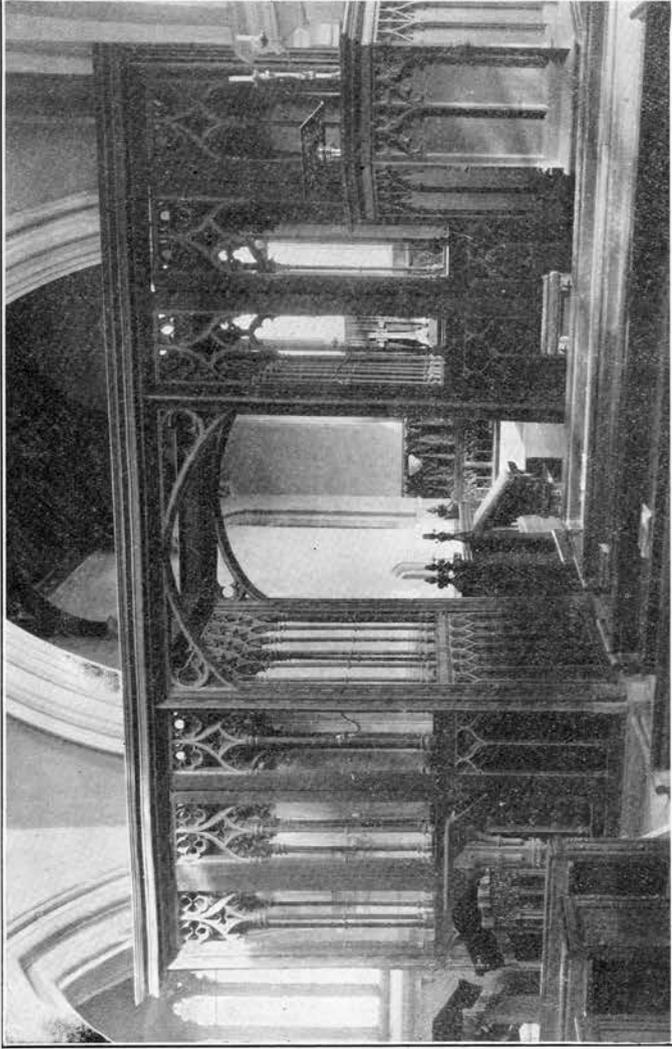
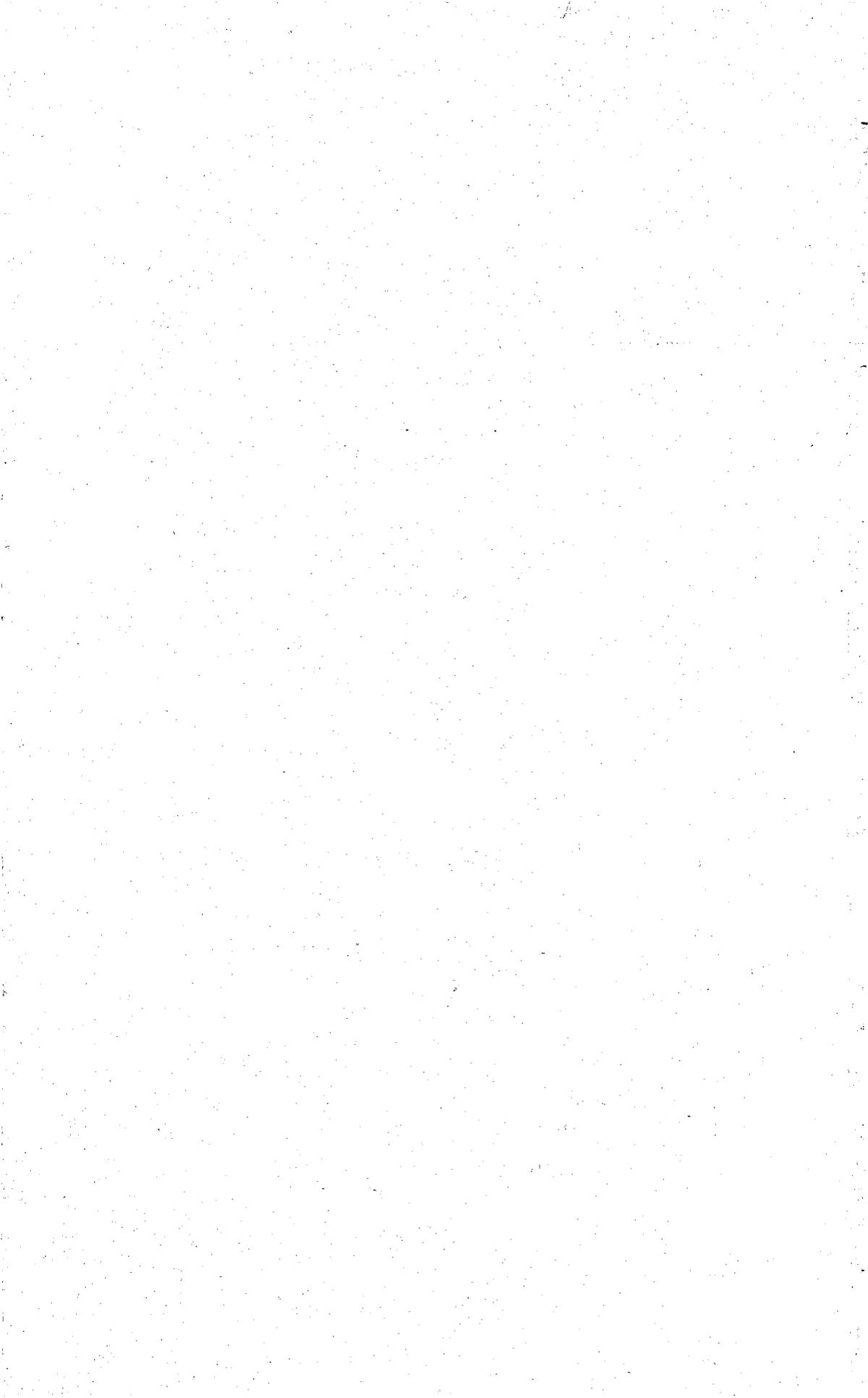


Photo by

THE SCREENS, GUILDEN MORDEN CHURCH, CAMBS.

W. Tams.



The supposition that the priest used to go up once a year to read the Gospel is precluded by the fact that the door and staircase are so narrow that he could hardly have passed through in his heavily brocaded cope.

There is an interesting inscription on the Screen in monkish rhyming Latin, beginning on the north side, and also two pictures, one of St Edmund, King of East Anglia, killed in 870,* and the other of St. Erkenwald, brother to St. Etheldreda of Ely, and Bishop of London in 675. That he was indeed a remarkable man is shown by the fact that the litter in which he was carried was, down to Bede's day, the means by which many miracles were performed. Bede himself tells us so. What better evidence can we desire?

There is a good deal of Perpendicular work, in particular the Tower. The Spire is later, but very far from modern. From the fact that on its lead are the same arms as those on the outside of the Avenells House close by (at least the greyhound, the hart, and as it seems, the picks), and there dated 1680, we may presume that it was put up at about that time.

On the outside of the North door, which is very late Perpendicular work, are the two initials, T. G.; presumably those of the name of the gentleman who built it.

The Church was restored about the time of the latter part of the Crimean war. Local tradition tells us that the Churchwardens desired to sell the lead of the roof, which was very valuable just then, in order to meet expenses. Sir Gilbert Scott was shocked at the suggestion, warning them that he would have nothing more to do with the restoration, which had been entrusted to him. It is probably to the advantage of Archæologists that his remonstrance was unheeded, and that he sent down his plans and left the Churchwardens to carry out the work as best they could. In any case I know for certain that orders to pull down the Screen were actually given, and that it was saved only by the personal appeal of my

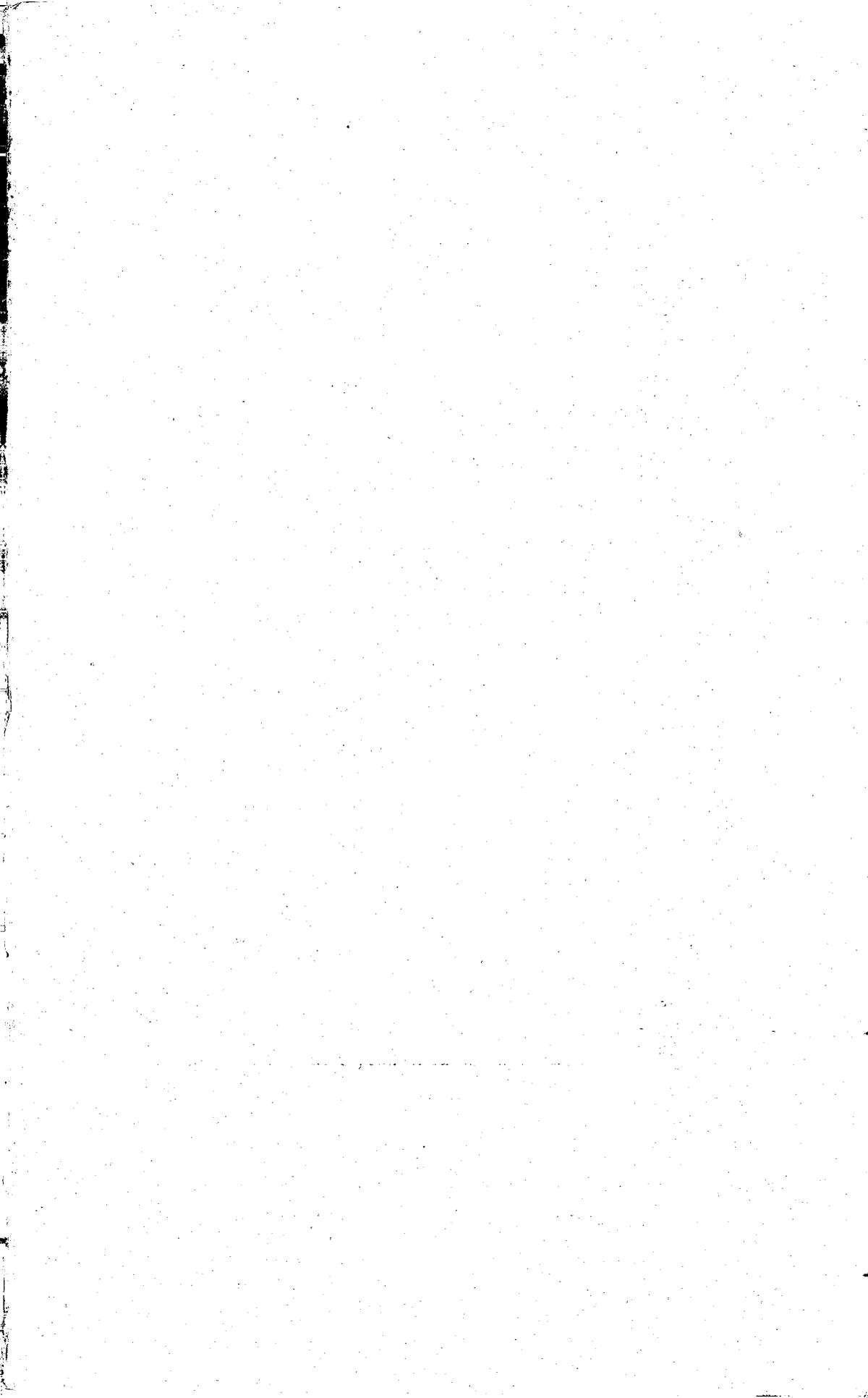
* The arrow renders the identification certain although the "restorer" of fifty years ago has written *Edwardus*.

informant (Mr. Chapman of the Avenells) to the Earl of Hardwick, as the landlord of the farms to which the pews in the screen belong. We may also be glad, I think, that the very interesting monument in the N. E. corner of the northern aisle still survives, erected by the daughter of Thomas Hobson, Gent. and Anne Humberston his wife to the memory of her first husband. The Thomas Hobson is the subject of two of Milton's early epitaphs. He owned a good deal of property in different parts of Cambridgeshire. Attention may also be drawn to roughly scratched sundials on one or two of the buttresses.

A last word as to the Vicars. The earliest mentioned appears to be Adam Deth de Ashwell, appointed by the Prior and Community of Barnwell in 1349. Neither he, nor any of his successors, is, so far as I am aware, known to fame, but three have left Latin writings on the wall, worthy of our attention. John Flint, 1625, prays "Christ prosper my work" Robert Bridges writes in 1640: "If you learn Christ, it matters nothing if you know nought else," and in 1642, "If you know not Christ, it matters nothing if you learn everything else." Richard Midgley, 1681, says: "Ad Te, quacunq; vocas, dulcissime Jesu." Unto Thee come I, wheresoever Thou dost call, most sweet Jesus. God grant us all a spirit like that of those quiet country parsons of Guilden Morden in the seventeenth century!

In the Book of Barnwell there is a singularly interesting account of "The ingratitude of Luke," Vicar of Guilden Morden, in not paying his dues to the canons of Saint Giles, and the way in which God took the matter into His own hands by his death, with the consequent discussion about his burial, etc.

A. LUKYN WILLIAMS



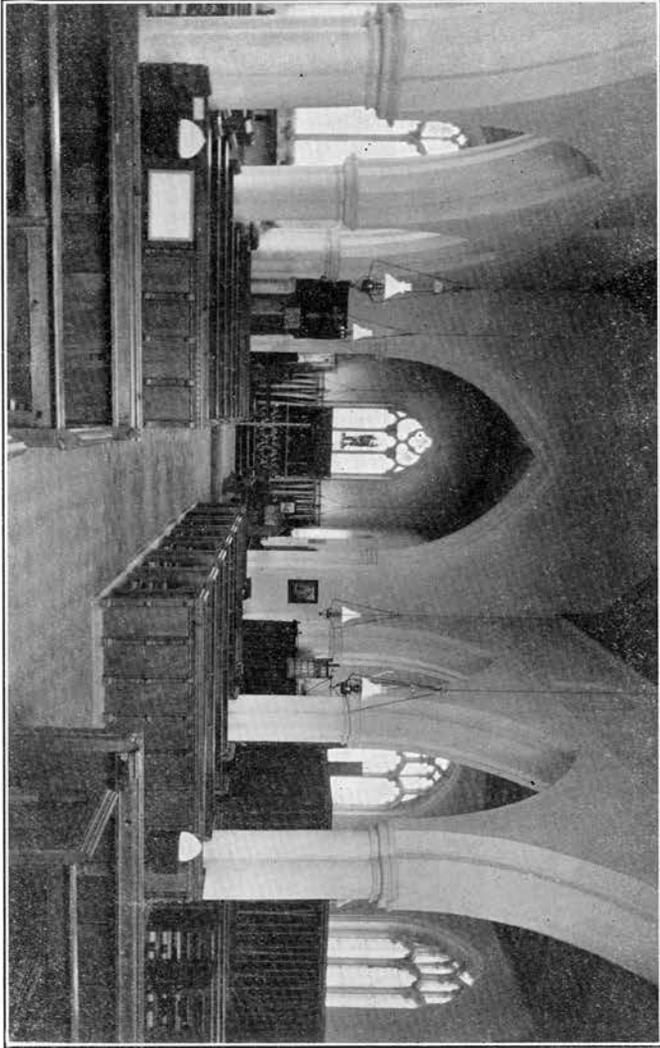


Photo by

STEEPLE MORDEN CHURCH, CAMBS.

H. Tans

STEEPLE MORDEN CHURCH, CAMBS.

The Church was formerly a large and handsome building with a lofty steeple in the centre between the chancel and the nave. Old records mention two chapels, one on the north side, the other on the south. Foundations remain which seem to show that the south aisle was continued further east than the nave. A great part of the old walls was found, on removing the plaster, to be covered with paintings. Several figures could be made out:—a medallion painting on the west wall appeared to represent the crowning of the Virgin; above the pillars on the north side of the nave was a large figure (St. Christopher) carrying the Holy Child; in the north aisle leaves and fruit covered much of the walls.

About the year 1630 the steeple fell, and destroyed part of the nave and chancel. The nave was repaired, the south aisle being shortened. A low wooden tower was erected over the porch to carry three bells. There were difficulties between the Parish and the Patrons (New College, Oxford,) as to the responsibility for the repair of the damage caused to the chancel, the Patrons held the parish responsible, while another difficulty is indicated by a Memorandum by Robert Pinck, Warden of New College, dated August 27th, 1632, which states—"If the chancel should be repaired
"and built where it before stood, there would be between
"it and the Church a void space of well near 20 feet,
"viz., where the steeple before stood, and the building
"and closing of it to the Church would be more than
"double the charge of repairing it there, where a good
"part of the walls is now standing."

In 1633 Articles of Agreement were prepared by which the chancel was to be repaired at the cost of the parish. An estimate of the work to be done states the length of the chancel to have been 42 feet, the breadth 28 feet.

In 1638 there was still an intention to repair it, and probably it was owing to the troubles of the time that nothing was done. The following extracts from the Record of Archbishop Laud's Visitation at Cambridge, in the year 1638, is interesting:—"The Church fell
 "downe 8 or 10 years agoe and is built againe, but the
 "steeple which formerlie stood between the Church and
 "the chancel is not there again; and the chancel being
 "still downe, Mr. Martin who is farmour of the Parson-
 "age is willing to re-edify it, if it were resolved whether
 "it should be joyned to the Church, or built upon the old
 "foundacon, which is deferred to my Lord Archbishop's
 "Visitation."

The following description is given in Cole's manuscripts in the British Museum, under the head Steeple Morden, dated 1748.

"The Church here is in a deplorable condition, one
 "hardly knowing what to make of it within side or
 "without. The steeple which formerly was so remark-
 "able as to give its name of distinction to the village,
 "fell down some years ago, and standing in the middle
 "of the Church, Cathedral fashion, it crushed the
 "chancel which has never been rebuilt. The place
 "where the three bells now hang, two of which are
 "broken, is a sort of wooden tower, with a small spire
 "of lead, and a large leaden cross. Part of the chancel
 "was standing till within these thirty years, when it
 "was entirely taken down. When the whole Fabric
 "was complete it was a handsome Church.....Query
 "whether the steeple did give name to the village or
 "whether it took not that denomination from the family
 "name of Staple who have arms in the windows."

Cole mentions a good house standing just out of the Churchyard to the north-west, belonging to Mr. Leheup; this was pulled down in 1765. He gives the population as follows:—in 1676, 199 inhabitants; in 1685, about 60 families.

The Parish Registers go back to 1675.

Extract from "the Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England, Cambridgeshire," Parker, 1851: "Steeple Morden St. Peter and St. Paul. The original plan of this Church was a nave with aisles, south porch and a lofty tower with a spire on the south-west of the nave, but in the reign of James II. the tower fell, destroying the clerestory and chancel, neither of which have been rebuilt. A low tower, for a single bell, has been built above the porch. The nave has three arches on the south side, and four on the north, of the usual Early English or Decorated character of this district, with moulded caps and clustered columns; the north aisle is Perpendicular, with a Jacobean parclose at the east end, and the lower part of a good Perpendicular screen worked into a pew. There is much Jacobean wood-carving in this church, and one of the pews bears the date 1686, which is probably the date of the repairs made after the tower fell. The south aisle is Decorated, with the string-course running round the interior. The font also Decorated, octagonal, panelled. There is the matrix of a very fine fourteenth century brass, and some good open seats. The porch is Decorated, with a double niche over the entrance; two Early English caps and traces of the chancel arch are to be seen in the east wall of the nave."

The chief work in the restoration of the church was done during the incumbency of the Rev. William Martin, who, after having built the Church of England School, about 1860, set to work in 1866 to restore the Church, rebuilding the chancel and making a general restoration. To Mr. Martin the Parish is immensely indebted for his devoted work, at the same time no doubt the period was an unfortunate one for the Church's restoration, the allusion in the foregoing extract as to the old oak carving particularly making one sigh.

When I came to the village in 1902, the above mentioned matrix was used as a paving stone, being just outside the north door; I have since had it moved and

embedded in its present position in the floor. I should like to draw attention also to the Church plate, which is of a very pleasing character; in the centre of the paten can be seen the head of our Lord, which I suppose would point to a Pre-Reformation date for its origin, even if made up at a later date.

Since 1902, with the assistance of the expert advice of Mr. T. D. Atkinson of Cambridge, I have been enabled to carry out some needed repairs and improvements to the Church:—the whole of the interior has been whitened, the damp-course has been inserted all round the chancel, and on the east end of the north aisle, the roof has been repaired, the windows made water-tight, the Churchyard added to and fenced, the Vestry accommodation improved, the east end of the chancel refurnished, and a new set of lamps provided.

At my request in 1903, Mr. Atkinson drew up a report on the Church with recommendations for work, most of which has been carried out, so that in 1911, again at my request, Mr. Atkinson drew up a second report on proposed improvements. A main feature considered unsatisfactory is the shortness of the chancel, and it is felt that the impressiveness of the Church would be increased if the chancel were either lengthened by about 12 feet, or if a simple and massive screen were built projecting into the nave, being returned at each end against the piers of the chancel arch.

The Church was originally a Rectory, of which the Bishop of Winchester was Patron. In the year 1381, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, obtained leave to appropriate it to the "New College" which he was then founding at Oxford; and the Warden and Fellows of New College have from that time been the Rectors, and Patrons of the Vicarage.

A word or two about the village itself may be of interest. From Lyson's Cambridgeshire it appears that the Manor of Steeple Morden was anciently in the family of Fitzwalter; at a later period in that of the Fortescues;

and after passing through various hands, was purchased in 1746 by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. Morden House, the old mansion formerly standing to the north-west of the Church was formerly the seat of the Dachets and afterwards of the Leheups. Other manors in the parish are the Manor of Bruces, the Manor of Cheyne, and the Manor of Oldfields. The names of these Manors have somehow got corrupted among the people, and in this connection I should like to ask the opinion of the learned upon the name now given to a certain locality where the parishes of Ashwell, Guilden Morden and Steeple Morden meet, now popularly call "Ruddery." In ancient days there was a little chapel in existence on the spot, the old roof beams of which are now the uprights of a barn at Guilden Morden, and the little image belonging to the ancient shrine of the Chapel is now in the possession of the Bishop of Bristol. The dedication of the chapel is uncertain, and it is supposed to have been dedicated to some saint of the name of Roderic or Roderida; but is it not more likely that the name Ruddery is a corruption of Etheldreda, and the chapel was dedicated to St. Etheldreda? I believe that for many years, if not now, a fair was held at Ashwell on St. Etheldreda's day (Oct. 17).

In conclusion may I say that it was with great pleasure that we welcomed the Archæological Society of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire to our little Church, which in spite of its sufferings in the past, (witness the fact that it was chancel-less for some 230 years,) yet bears traces of its original pleasing character, and has some, if but a little, claim to the sympathetic interest of archæologists; and which as a House and Home of Devotion holds (and please God, will for many generations yet hold) a warm place in the hearts of many of those who live here, as their ancestors have done for so many centuries before them, under the special tutelage of St. Peter and St. Paul.

E. Y. ORLEBAR.

EXCAVATION AT EMMANUEL KNOLL, GODMANCHESTER, HUNTS.

Those who have been accustomed to pass along the Roman road between Godmanchester and Cambridge will doubtless have noticed a mound covered with trees in the midst of a large field on the south side of the road, at the top of the hill about a mile outside the town of Godmanchester. This mound was known by the name of Emmanuel Knoll, and there was some slight tradition that a burial had taken place there.

At the latter end of 1913, the farm of which this field formed part changed hands,—and the new owner, Mr. Edward Page, decided to level the mound because it was a serious obstruction to the proper cultivation of the field, the soil of which, being a stiff clay, required ploughing by steam. When this decision came to the knowledge of the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society, they immediately approached Mr. Page, in the hope of saving the mound, or failing that, of properly excavating it. Mr. Page could not see his way to save the mound, but he undertook to excavate it at his own expense, and invited certain Members of the Society to be present while this was being done.

Accordingly in January 1914 he commenced to fell the trees and to level the mound, and on the 18th February he dug a deep trench right across it, and found a fine specimen of a Roman Urn.

The mound was about thirty-two feet in diameter, and about five to six feet in height, with a slightly flattened top. There was no sign of any trench round it. It was composed of clay with chalk nodules;—in the soil of the field itself there is a marked absence of these chalk nodules.

Six large trees grew upon the mound, and, in grubbing up their roots, a Roman coin was found, well above the original level of the ground. It is a First Brass: On one side is a soldier with a spear, and the letters S.C. (Senatus Consulta);—on the other is a filleted head surrounded by an inscription, but, unfortunately, most of the letters are illegible.

Almost in the centre of the mound, at a depth of about eighteen inches below the original surface of the ground, was a patch of black earth and ashes, about eighteen inches square, in the middle of which was a Roman Urn containing calcined bones and clay. Round the edges of the black earth were a number of rusted iron nails with some small fragments of decayed wood, the remnants of the box in which the Urn had been inclosed.

The Urn is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at its widest part, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the base. It has a bead between two hollows round the rim, two incised lines round its neck, and two others round the shoulder. It is of black Castor ware, slightly burnished; on one side is a large light patch due to unequal burning in the kiln.

The Urn stood upright in the ground, the bottom being 2 feet 6 inches below the original surface; it had no cover of any kind, and consequently the clay had been gradually pressed into it and had become thoroughly mixed with the bones; it was complete, but unfortunately cracked by the expansion and contraction of the clay. The urn, bones, nails, etc., are now carefully preserved by Mr. Page.

Although we, as archæologists, cannot but regret the loss of this tumulus, yet we are grateful to the owner for the care with which he carried out the removal and excavation.

It may be interesting to record, that, some fifty years ago, the body of a murdered man was discovered a few yards to the S.W. of the mound. According to the tale

told locally, two men left home to go to America, and were never heard of again; some years later, when the body was found, a local bootmaker recognised the boots worn by the corpse, and thus proved its identity, and it was, therefore, supposed that his companion had murdered him for the sake of his money, and buried the body there.

About forty yards from the site of Emmanuel Knoll is another mound with a tree upon it; this stands on the side of the road and is crossed by the modern hedge. This mound is also, doubtless, a tumulus.

Those present at the excavation, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Page and their son, included the Rev. A. Peskett, Dr. Newton, Dr. Garrod, Messrs. E. Borissow, C. Mayfield, and the writer.

S. INSKIP LADDS.

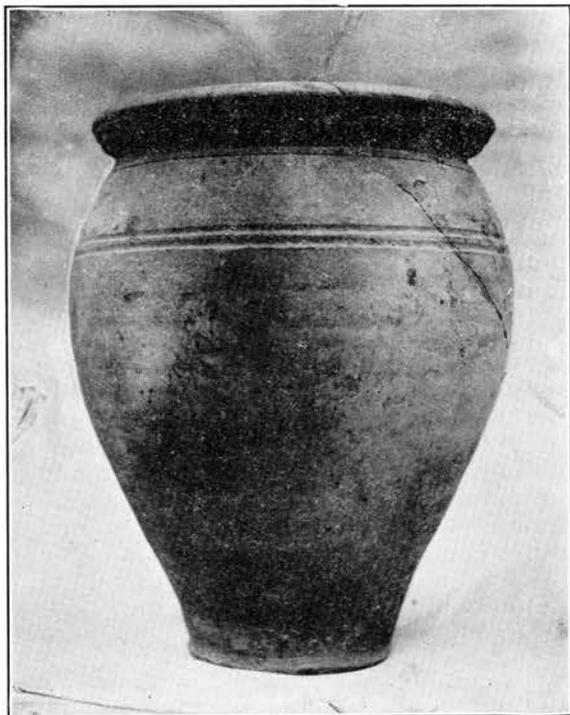
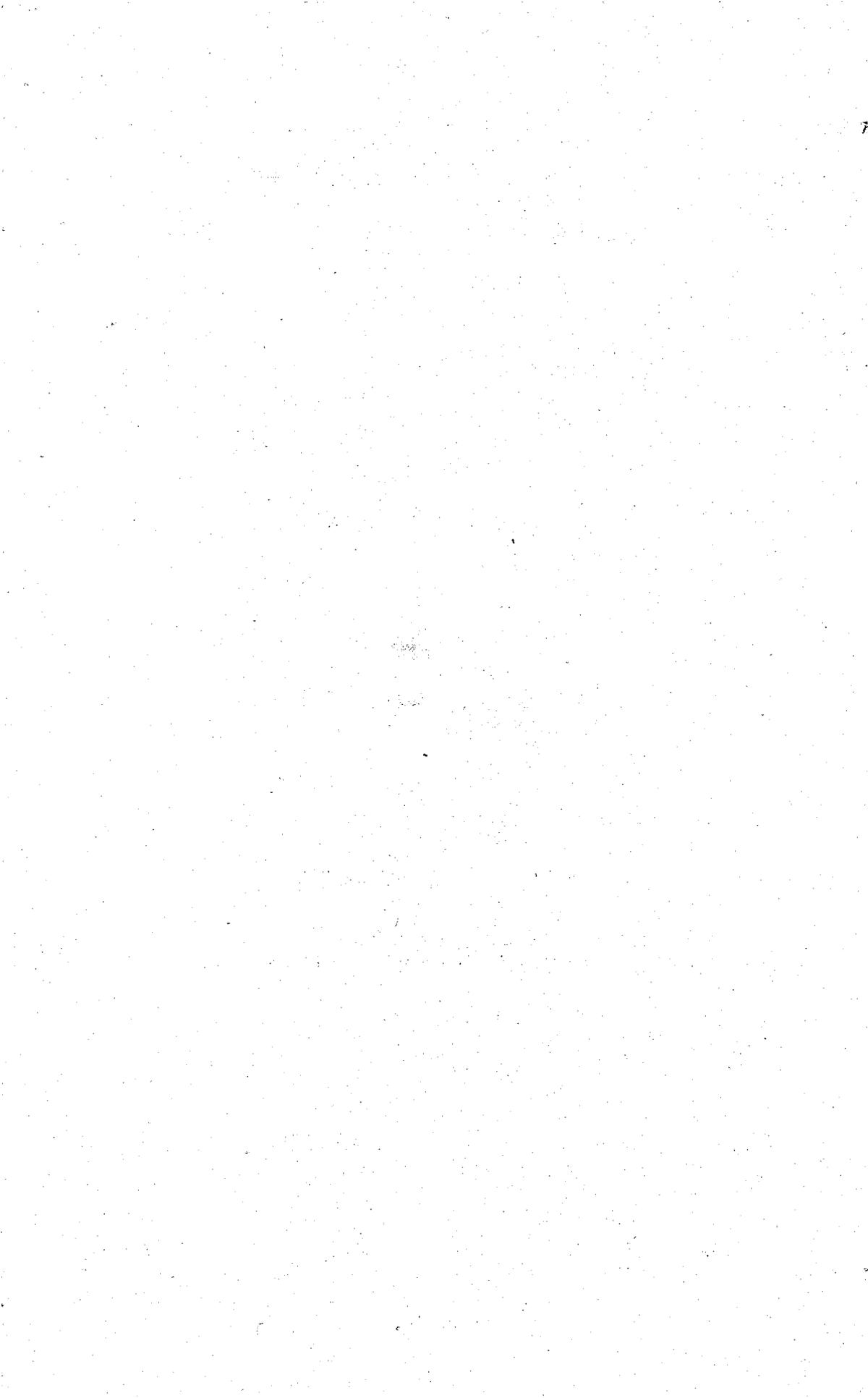


Photo by

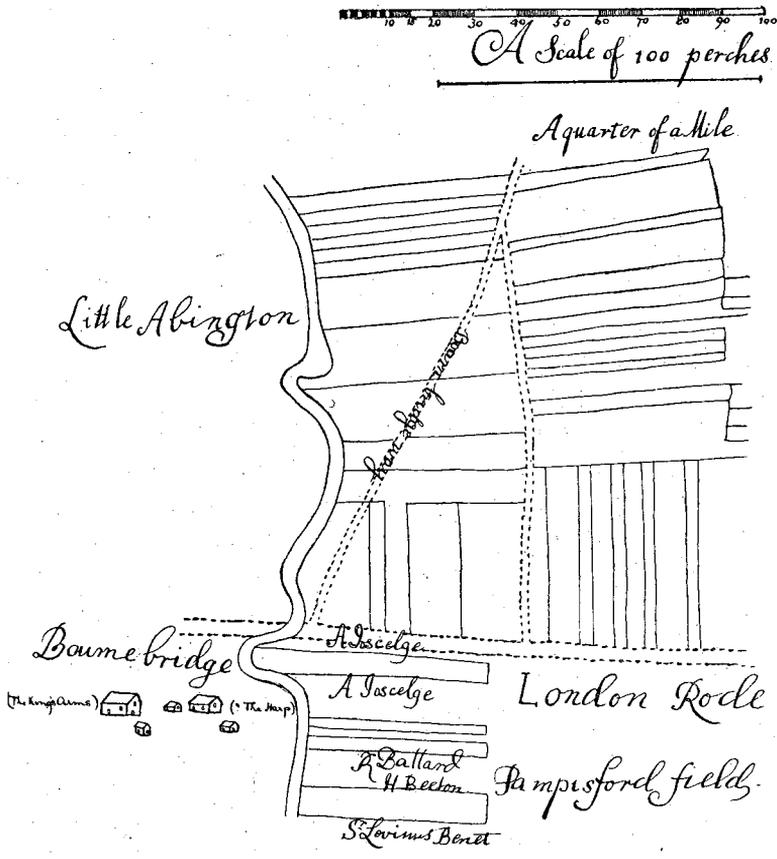
Dr Garrod.

ROMAN URN

FROM EMMANUEL KNOLL, GODMANCHESTER, HUNTS.







MAP I. BOURN BRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Part of a Map 28 in. by 43 in. of Great Abington, Cambridgeshire. In possession of J. J. Emerson, Esq., of Great Abington Hall, entitled "This field was Surveyed and drawn in Colours by Gottfried Tribottet, de Bern, Switzerland, 1687," showing the demolished King's Arms inn at Bourn Bridge; also cottages and an older inn (? the Harp) on the north of the Bourn river.

BOURN BRIDGE.

Bourn Bridge on that ancient and interesting route, the Ickniel way, which runs from the south-west to the country of the Iceni in the east, is in the parishes of Great and Little Abington, Cambridgeshire. Here, pleasantly situated, about eight miles from Cambridge and twelve miles from Newmarket—near where the main road from Cambridge to Colchester crosses the London road to Newmarket—once stood three inns, a few cottages and a toll gate. To-day all that remains of this former centre of business and pleasure is a row of flint cottages which were made out of some stables that belonged to the well known King's Arms Inn and posting house.

The accompanying map, No I. of Bourn Bridge, dated 1687, by Gottfried Tribottet, of Bern, Switzerland, shows the site of the two oldest inns and apparently three cottages in Little Abington parish. These buildings are on the north of the stream called the Bourn River, which is fed from springs near Bartlow and joins the Cam between Stapleford and Shelford. The map shows a sharp bend in the stream at Bourn Bridge. This was probably straightened when the present bridge was built over the ford about the year 1762.¹ Twenty-four years latter the trustees for the turnpike road met at Bourn Bridge² to consider the repair of this bridge, which was originally built to replace an old wooden foot bridge that was scarcely three feet from the ground, and so was of little use when the stream was at all full. The track way shown in the map, called Bourn Bridge Way—across the the strips belonging to various owners—and the track way diverging into it on the right leading to Great Abington, have both disappeared. In fact the condition of things at Bourn Bridge is found to be much changed by comparing map No. I. with map No. II. This later map dates from about the year 1780, and shows the site of the third inn, called the White

1. *Addit. MS.*, 5823, f. 214.

2. *Cambridge Chronicle*. 21. Oct. 1786.

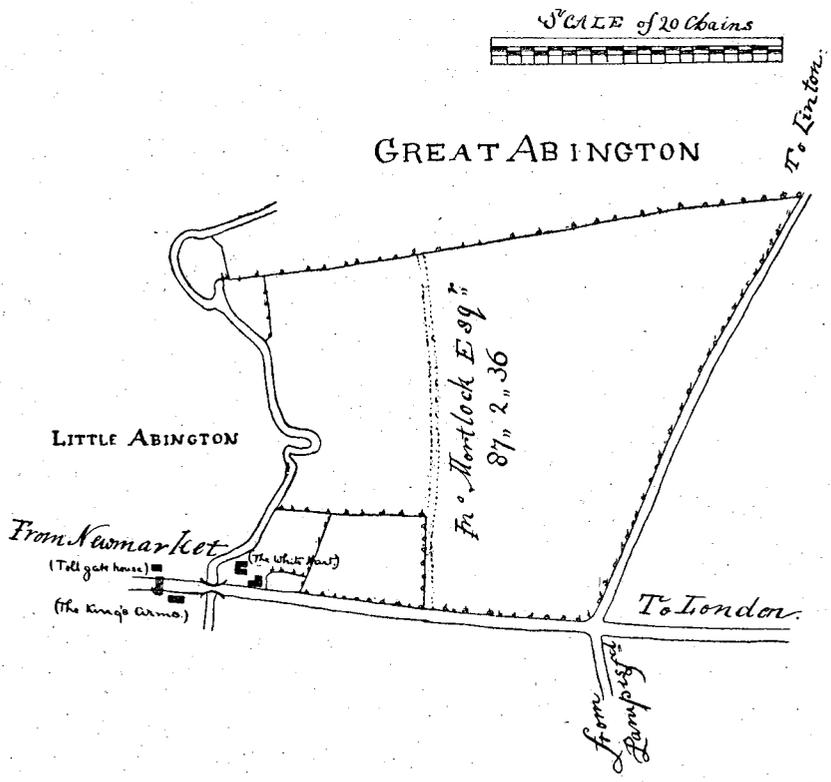
Hart, in Great Abington parish. The stream divides the two parishes, Little Abington is on the north and Great Abington is on the south.

The site of the oldest and smallest of the three Bourn Bridge inns is shown on map No. I., close to the stream, in Little Abington parish. We have not been able to discover the name of this inn unless it be that inn which was called the Harp, which in the fifteenth century had a chapel of its own for the use of travellers along this ancient road. Although at the present time the site lies within the boundary of Little Abington parish, it adjoins the parish of Babraham,* and may formerly have been included in that parish. So that possibly it was to this inn that a licence¹ for a chapel was granted, on the twenty sixth of October, 1402, by John de Fordham, Bishop of Ely, to John Reydon, styled in the licence as of Babraham. Perhaps the precise boundary of the two parishes was not considered. In any case, we know of no other inn—demolished or otherwise—in either parish, where a chapel, as stated in the licence, would be required for the many nobles and other wayfarers who were not able to attend the parish Church on account of the distance and badness of the road. It is significant that the inhabitants of the Bourn Bridge cottages have always been known to attend Babraham Church and call themselves Babraham parishioners to this day.

The larger of the two inns, shown in map No. 1. is the King's Arms. This inn, the writer finds, is of great interest, being the birth place of that celebrated antiquary, William Cole, of Milton. The connection of the Cole family with Bourn Bridge is due to one of the four marriages made by the antiquary's father, who was also named William. He was born at Ashdon, Essex, and was the youngest and smallest of a family of sixteen children. Although he was not far short of six feet he was humerously called 'small coal,'² Small Coal had the good fortune to secure the post of steward to the Bennet family of Babraham, where he afterwards held the Great

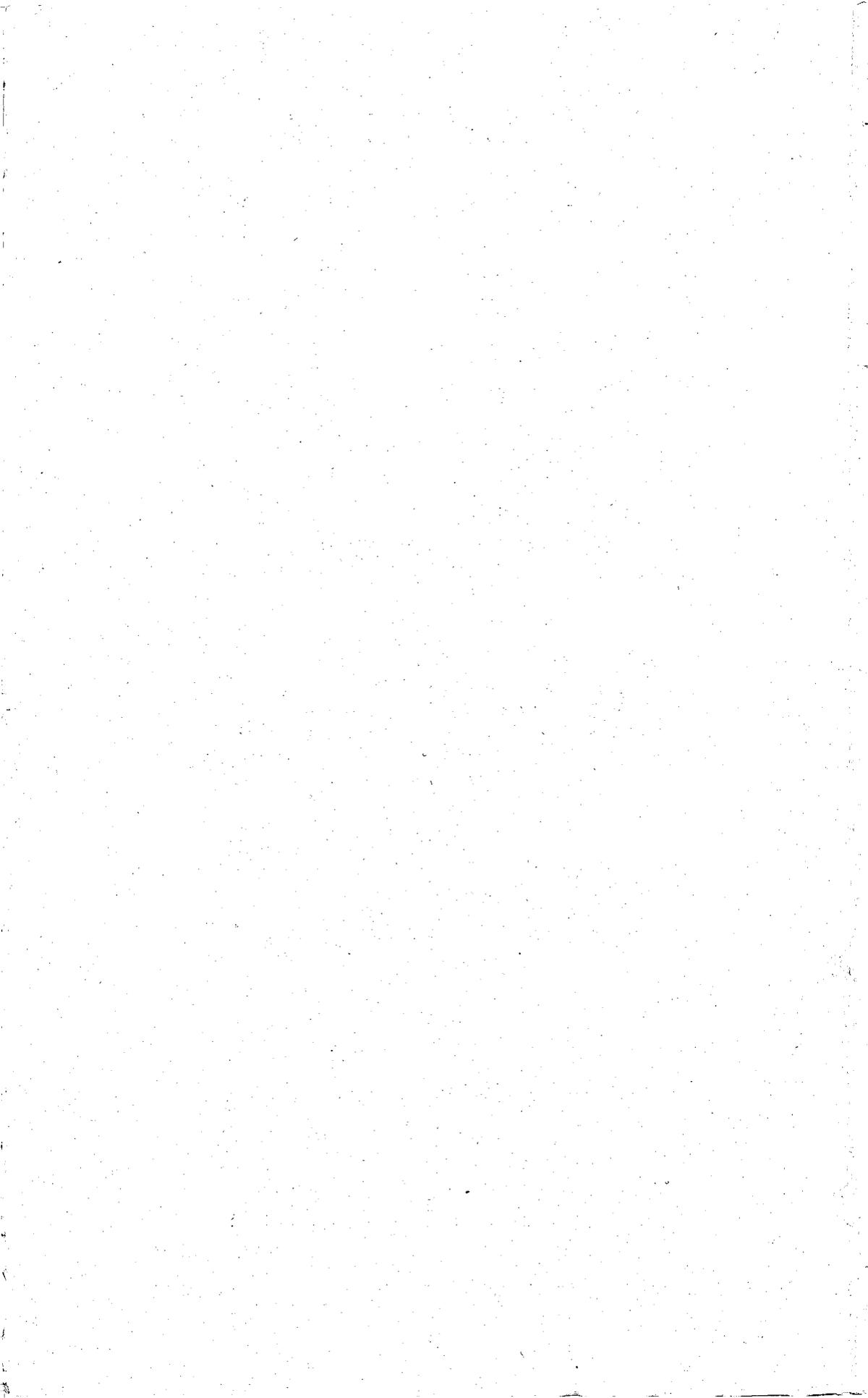
1. *Bp. Fordham's Register*. f. 194.

2. *Addit M.S.* 5819, f. 156.



MAP II. BOURN BRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Part of a map 27 in. by 25 in. of Great Abington, Cambridgeshire, c. 1780, in possession of J. J. Emerson, Esq., showing the Bourn Bridge toll gate and house by the King's Arms inn and the White Hart inn on the opposite side of the road from Newmarket to London.



Hall Farm. His first marriage, with Ann Mole¹ of Elmdon, Essex, took place at Babraham in 1697. The death of his first wife in September, 1703, left the widower with two sons and two daughters. The widower arranged for his second marriage to take place on the eighteenth of the following month with Elizabeth Mayer,² the rich landlady of the King's Arms inn. She was a widow of about fifty years of age, in every way considered most suited to tend and provide for the four small children. Her money was evidently a great joy to the Cole family and it is recorded with pleasure how £1500 came to her husband twenty years after her death. After nine years devotion to the Cole family at Bourn Bridge, this motherly woman died in 1712. Nine months later, in May, 1713, the third marriage took place with Catherine,³ the eldest daughter of Theophilus and Mary Tuer. When the landlord of the King's Arms married her, she was the widow of Charles Apthorp, a Cambridge attorney. It was this third wife, Catherine Cole, who, at twelve o'clock at night on Tuesday, the third of August, 1714, became the mother of the boy destined to be such a celebrated antiquary. When only a year old William Cole was sent from Bourn Bridge to his grandmother at Cambridge, with whom he spent the remainder of his infancy. But beyond recording the fact of his birth at the King's Arms, Bourn Bridge we must forego the pleasure of dwelling on the boy's career and a life's work endeared to the hearts of all true antiquaries.

Catherine Cole, the antiquary's mother, was a good and cultured woman. She wrote in good style in an excellent hand. Her son speaks of prayers composed by her⁴ written in shorthand on spare leaves in Dr. Hick's *Devotions*. She was a splendid organiser and kept the whole of her husband's accounts for him. She was also a good musician and skilled in both needle and wax work. It is scarcely surprising that such a woman should find life at the King's Arms—where there could

1. <i>Id.</i>	f. 157.
2. <i>Id.</i>	f. 159.
3. <i>Id.</i>	f. 159.
4. <i>Id.</i>	f. 172.

have been little time for anything else beyond household supervision and accounts—distasteful. Because life at the inn was unsuited to her disposition, the Cole family about the year 1721, removed to a house adjoining Babraham Place. But Catherine Cole did not long enjoy the new home, for in 1725 she died. A memorial ring treasured by the antiquary was engraved “Catherine Cole ob. 25, Apr. 1725. æt. 42.” “My dear mother.”

After waiting about three years, when some of his first family were married, and his second family were at school, the widower married his fourth wife, Margaret Green¹. She was related to Lord Montfort with whom she made her home at Horseheath Hall. There she enjoyed every possible comfort, and the style of life at Babraham with this former landlord of the King's Arms seemed too great a contrast for her. Besides she was no longer in her first youth, and had been used to spending her own money. To this her husband raised an objection, so the couple separated. When in his sixty-third year William Cole died and was buried in the chancel of Babraham Church, on the sixteenth of January, 1734/5².

On the removal of the Cole family to Babraham about June, 1721, the King's Arms was pulled down and a new and larger inn was built with brick on the same site³. It stood close to the road and was approached by large stone steps and had stone pillars by the principal entrance. Altogether there were about fifty acres of arable and pasture land, conveniently situated, that went with the inn. There was a bowling green on the right of the house, and a garden, where a cypress tree still stands, on the left. The extensive premises belonging to the inn were at the back of the house. A fire broke out in the stables early one morning in July, 1790, which not only burnt the stables to the ground, but six horses belonging to the proprietors of the Norwich Mail Coach perished⁴. Possibly the first tenant of the new King's Arms inn was Ralph Pole⁵. He had married Ann, the

1. *Id.* f. 173

2. *Addit. M.S.* 5823, f. 23.

3. *Id.* f. 214.

4. *Cambridge Chronicle*. 17 July, 1790.

5. *Addit. M.S.* 5819, f. 157.

second daughter of William Cole's first family. The couple were married in Caius College Chapel, Cambridge, in July, 1722. At that time, Ralph Pole was a maltster at Buntingford where he soon ran through his wife's fortune and failed. Ann returned to her father at Babraham for a time. But when the new inn was completed the young couple were set up there, with the hope that they would prosper. However, fortune did not favour them. Ann died in 1732 when thirty-one years of age. Ralph Pole left the King's Arms and removed to the Black Bear, in Trinity parish, Cambridge, where he died.

A landlord's life at the King's Arms was a busy one, for it was at Bourn Bridge, in the eighteenth century, that the various clubs belonging to Cambridge University held their dinners. The spacious rooms at the King's Arms were used for the County Ball, and four Subscription Assemblies were annually held here during the winter months. In Gunning's¹ time there were archery meetings when Norcross, of Pembroke Hall, usually carried off the silver arrow. On these occasions marquees were erected in the grounds, refreshments given to the visitors, and in the evening, the members of the different clubs gave a dinner to a large party of ladies and gentlemen. All kinds of business was transacted at Bourn Bridge. Justices met here to renew victualler's licences for the divisions of Linton and Trumpington. The Commissioners of Land Tax held their meetings here for the divisions of Linton and Bottisham, and the trustees for the turnpike road from Stump Cross to Newmarket met here. There were colt shows at Bourn Bridge. It was here that the Cambridgeshire Provisional Cavalry for the division of Linton and Bottisham mustered. Beagles and foxhounds hunted from here, and it was at the King's Arms that all the coaches and wagons to and from London stopped. As many as thirty horses were kept at this inn for coaching and posting. The mail coach from London to Norwich

1. Henry Gunning. *Reminiscences of the University Town and County of Cambridge*. Vol. I., p. 224.

changed horses here on its last stage to Newmarket and left the Linton mail bag. From an advertisement¹ we find that in 1779 when John Phipps was landlord of the King's Arms, that the Norwich "Diligence"—which carried three persons for a guinea-and-a-half each—started from the White Horse, Fetter Lane, London, for the King's Head, Norwich, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock in the morning, and called at Bourn Bridge. The passengers were allowed fourteen pounds of luggage free, and all above that weight was charged threepence per pound extra. It is rather interesting to find that the name of John Phipps² above-mentioned, occurs in the first list of Cambridgeshire gentlemen, who, in 1785, paid two guineas for a gun licence under the then new Act. What with sport, dances, dinners, the entertaining of various local magnates when engaged with their weighty business at Bourn Bridge, and the coming and going of all the coaches and wagons, John Phipps must have had plenty of scope for his superfluous energy.

About the year 1792³ other coaches that called at Bourn Bridge would be the "Expedition" which left the White Swan, Norwich, at four o'clock in the morning for the Bell and Crown, Holborn, where it was due at nine o'clock the next morning. The Lynn and Fakenham coach called every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening. The Thetford coach to London arrived every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evening about 10 o'clock. Then there were the Swaffham and Brandon wagons which passed through Bourn Bridge on their way to London every Tuesday and Saturday at noon, making the return journey on Thursday and Saturday. The Norwich and Bury wagons travelled to and from London on Monday and Friday. In 1830⁴ the "Royal Mail" from Norwich arrived at Bourn Bridge on its way to London every night about half-past twelve o'clock, and the "Telegraph" from Norwich called daily about

1. See Appendix p.

2. *Cambridge Chronicle*, 26, Nov. 1785.

3. Barford and Welke's *Universal British Directory*.

4. Pigot's *Directory of Cambridgeshire*, 1830.

half-past one o'clock and the "Magnet" called every evening about eleven o'clock. The "Cornwallis" from Bury St. Edmunds called every morning—with the exception of Sunday morning—at about half-past eleven o'clock. In addition to this service for passengers, there was a regular service of wagons that called at Bourn Bridge conveying goods to and from London, from Bury, Swaffham, Soham and Thetford. These were owned respectively by Edward Drew, Archer Green, James Clement and William Fowell. Besides the wagons there were many market carts which carried goods and parcels to the surrounding villages. With so much traffic by road it is not surprising that the audacity of highwaymen in this neighbourhood was a continual annoyance. For instance, when Mr. Adean, son of Colonel Adean, of Babraham Hall, was riding along the road near Bourn Bridge, within sight of his house, he was attacked by a footpad about eight o'clock one evening in September, 1779.¹ This fellow with a pistol in his hand ran out from behind a hedge and tried to get hold of the horse's bridle, but the horse took fright and the slugs missed their mark, so that Mr. Adean escaped without any injury. A reward of five guineas was offered for the offender who was dressed in a blue or a dark coloured great coat, and a slouched hat. No description could be given of the man's features because he had a crape over his face. In 1784², three highwaymen after robbing some wagons near Stump Cross, and a few days later several other people near Six Mile Bottom, of what cash they had, took a post chaise from Bourn Bridge to great Chesterford, and from Chesterford they leisurely walked on to Hockerill. A great sensation was caused by a robbery that took place one night in June, 1792,³ when the post boy was taking the mail from Cambridge to Bourn Bridge containing the Ely and Cambridge letter bags for London. The robbery was planned by three men in London, and there the robbers

1. *Cambridge Chronicle*. 18, Sept. 1779.

2. *Id.* 4, Dec. 1784.

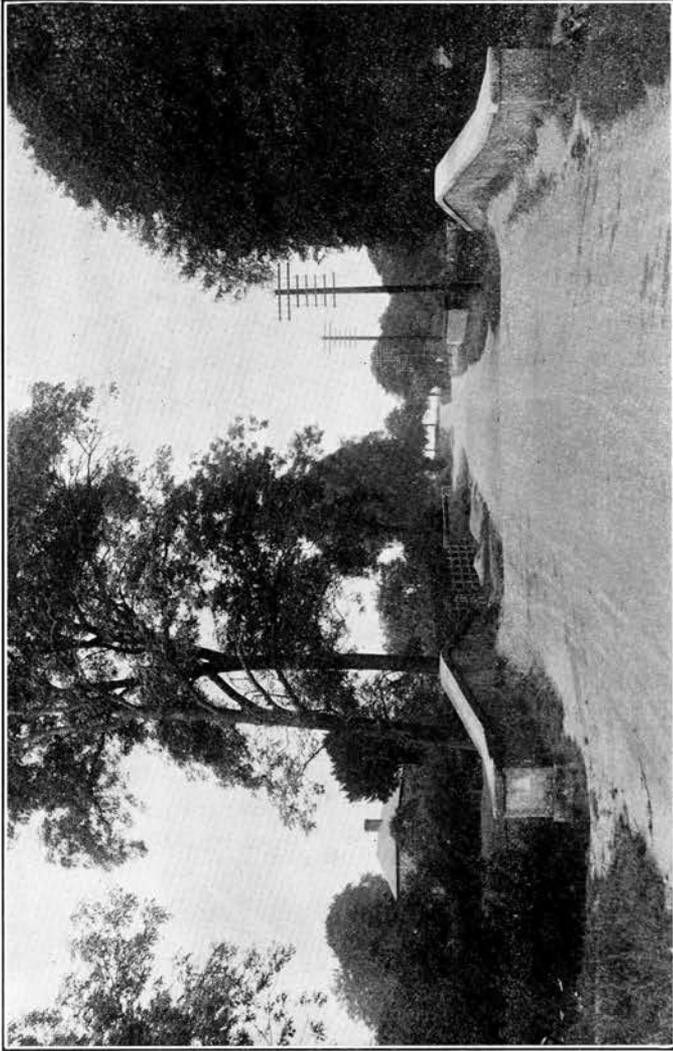
3. *Id.* 22, Oct. 1791.

were arrested. One of the men, named Shaw, came to Cambridge to find out particulars. The other two, John Oxley and Spencer Broughton, taking a smock with them, set out to commit the robbery. The smock was too small for Broughton, so Oxley wore it, and in that simple disguise he waited for the coming of the mail cart. This he stopped, blindfolded the post boy and led the cart into a field where he tied them. The mail bags were then taken into a wood some distance away. There the robbers opened every letter and took out all the bank notes. They buried the letters in the wood and hid the mail bags in a stone heap by the side of the road. Then with their booty, valued at anything between five and ten thousand pounds tied in a handkerchief, the two men walked to Biggleswade, and on the outside of the "Rockingham," a Leeds coach, they travelled back to London. A two hundred pound reward was offered, but nothing was heard of the robbers till the following October when Oxley attempted to pass one of the stolen notes in London.,¹

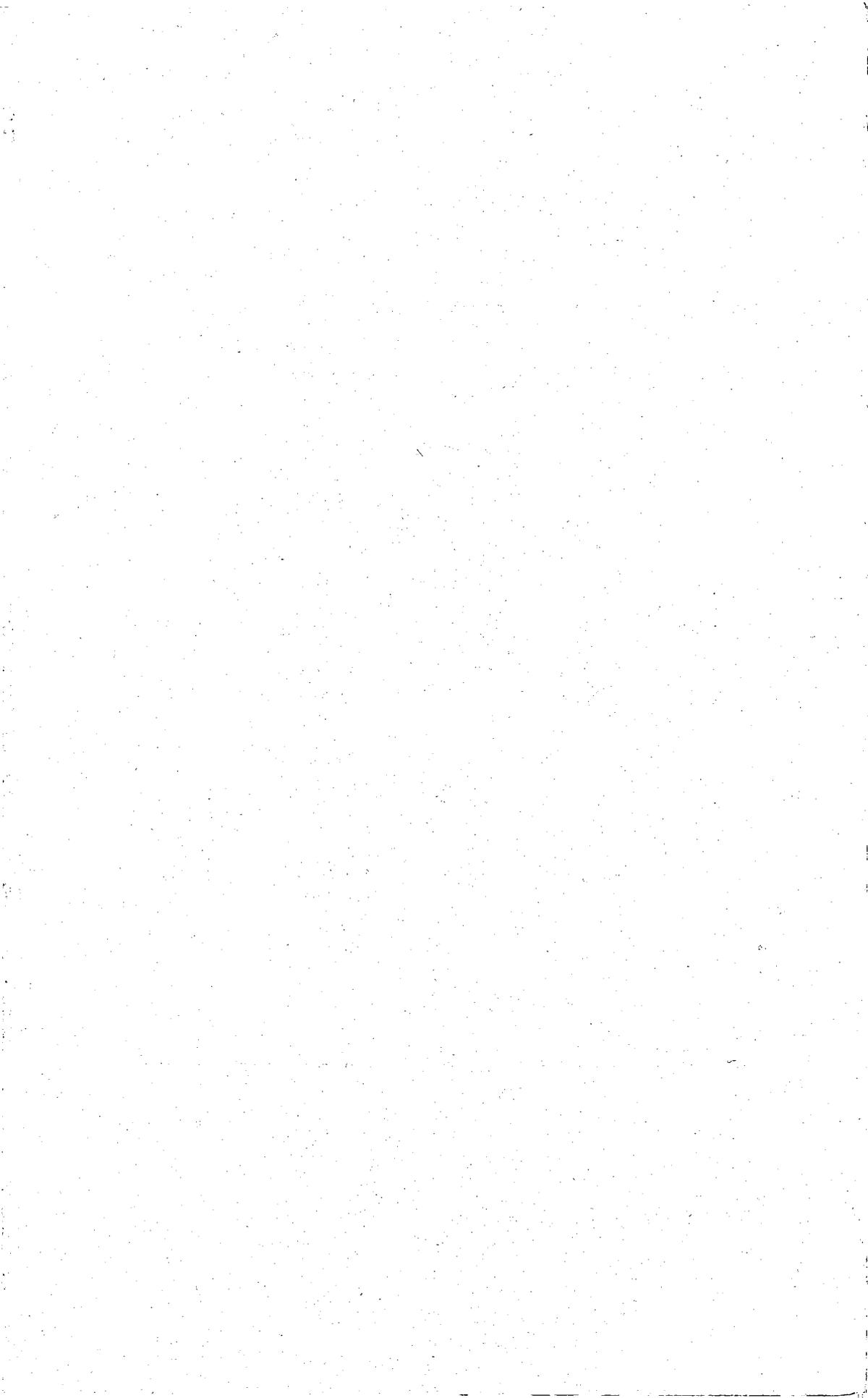
But to return to the Kings Arms inn, of which in 1847, George Chrisford was landlord. Some of the oldest inhabitants of Abington remember this inn well, also James Speed, who, with such a suitable name, drove the last Coach from London to Newmarket. For a short time he lived at Bourn Bridge when his coaching days were over. But this excellent inn was demolished about the year 1850. Some of the stone work is now in Mrs. Mortlock's garden at Abington Lodge. The name of the inn is continually met with in annals of the past. Amongst the Le Neve *Correspondence* are several letters dated from Bourn Bridge. One finds that people in the neighbourhood frequently spent a few days there so that they might have the pleasure of meeting their friends who were travelling through. John Millicent of Barham Hall, Linton, in a letter, dated July, 1700² told Oliver le Neve that he was staying at Bourn Bridge to

1. Confession of Oxley. *Cambridge Chronicle*, 22, Oct. 1791.

2. *Calendar of Correspondence of Documents relating to the family of Oliver Le Neve of Wilchingham, Norfolk, 1675-43*. The late Francis Rye and Mrs. Amy Rye, p. 67.



BOURN BRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, 1915.



meet Mr. Chute Clench, who was on his way to London. Owing to the heavy traffic, the road was so bad near Bourn Bridge in 1723, that Francis Nunn¹, who had driven a coach for over twenty years—stated in a petition to Parliament for the repair of the road, that it took him three hours to drive from Bourn Bridge to Chesterford, a distance of three miles. A wagoner declared this road from Chesterford to Newmarket to be so bad, that he had to use another road.

Gunning says that the White Hart Inn at Bourn Bridge stood on the other side of the road almost opposite the King's Arms, and Cole says it was on the south of the river. To-day, without the aid of Map No. II. it would be almost impossible to discover the actual site, since a grove has sprung up from the edge of the stream for some distance along the road. However, our map shows the inn, in great Abington parish, close to the stream without buildings and the ground enclosed upon which the inn stood.

Cole² tells us that in his infancy the White Hart was merely a single thatched boarded house with two rooms, intended for the toll gate keeper. But later a small brick gate house was built by the gates almost opposite the King's Arms (see Map No. II.) When no longer needed this gatehouse was pulled down. These gates were called the Bourn Bridge and Babraham gates, and in 1783³, they were put up for auction at £224. In the preceding year the Great and Little Abington gates—when the traffic was less, on the Cambridge and Haverhill turnpike road—were advertised at £103 17s. 1½d.⁴ In 1787,⁵ the value of the Bourn Bridge and Babraham gates had fallen to £210, but in 1790⁶, it had risen to £271.

The grove by the side of the stream, the end of which may be seen on the right of our illustration of Bourn Bridge is still called Layden's Grove, and so perpetuates

1. *Addit. M.S.* 5823, f. 219.

2. *Id.* f. 214.

3. *Cambridge Chronicle*, 16 Aug., 1783.

4. *Id.* 10, Aug., 1782.

5. *Id.* 15, Dec., 1787.

6. *Id.* 17, July, 1790.

the name of that considerate innkeeper, Robert Lagden who, when he had small pox in his family, in 1749, advertised the fact in the *Cambridge Chronicle*¹ so that the public might run no danger by patronising his inn. When free from infection a notice² to that effect appeared in the same paper.

We must not forget to mention a spot further up the stream by Abington Lodge, called Lagden's grave. It is here the reputed highwayman, Geoffery Lagden, is supposed to have been buried. His connection, if any, with the innkeeper we have been unable to trace.

Cole³ describes Robert Lagden as being a quiet, harmless kind of man. Having failed in a farm at Ashdon, Essex, he came to Bourn Bridge to get a living, where at least, he would be sure of the tolls.⁴ He occupied the White Hart until the year 1777, when he died. His widow then carried on the inn until her death in 1781, having held the position of landlady for over fifty years. All lack of business capacity in Robert Lagden appears to have been made good by his wife, Emma, who, in her way was undoubtedly a notoriety. She was a quakeress, and before her marriage with Robert Lagden she had been in service with Captain William Bromley, of Horseheath. With this gentleman she would be well trained in the art of pleasing any guests she might have at the White Hart inn. She was always noted for her gallantries and charm of manner. Her portrait, about the year 1765, was painted by Tyson, and was afterwards etched. With the consent of their landlord, Thomas Weston, esquire, the Lagdens were several times allowed to enlarge their two-roomed house, till at last, the accommodation offered at the White Hart took away all the custom from the old inn on the other side of the stream. The Lagdens appear to have had a good deal of financial help with the building from their son, Jeremiah, who was postboy and afterwards steward to Lord Montfort, of Horseheath.

1. See Appendix No. II.

2. See Appendix No. III.

3. *Addit. M.S.* 5823, f. 24.

4. For advertisement of tolls in 1796, see Appendix No. IV.

When one sees what was going on at Bourn Bridge, it is not surprising that in Horseheath, there is a story that Lord Montfort, when walking in his park one day, tumbled over a rope stretched on the ground, which he was told was the rope his steward used to drag bits of the mansion to his own house.

A scandal was spread in 1748, which must have caused the Lagdens a good deal of unpleasantness. It appears a farmer, named Roland Keith, of Great Abington, had been prosecuted for harbouring outlaws or smugglers and that he got off. For some reason or other the Lagdens were accused of informing against him by John Philips, of the Green Man, Linton, who had formerly been in the Lagden's employment. This man declared the Lagdens had a grudge against Keith, and that when at the White Hart he heard Mrs. Lagden say Keith should be prosecuted again if it sent her soul to perdition. He also said he was offered a guinea—which he refused—to help them in the matter by going to meet a Custom House official, named Thomas Hall, at the Ship-on-Ground near the London Custom House. This and similar information was supported by Alexander Mabbutt, of Hildersham Hall. But, after much unpleasantness, to end the affair, it was decided Philips and Mabbutt should publish their affidavits¹ and that Lagden and the Custom House officials should publish theirs², so that the public might judge whether Lagden and his family deserved the aspersion cast upon them. As the Custom House officials declared the accusation to be a scandalous invention to injure the Lagdens, we can but believe their reputation was cleared from all suspicions in the eyes of the eighteenth century public.

On the death of Emma Lagden, in 1781, her son Robert, carried on the White Hart. He advertised his inn and himself in the following assuring manner :³

1. *Cambridge Chronicle*. 18, March, 1749.

2. *Id.* 25, March, 1749.

3. *Cambridge Chronicle*. 29, Sept. 1781.

“ Robert Lagden, of the White Hart, at Bourn Bridge, who has been an assistant to his mother, Emma Lagden, now deceased, upwards of fifty years, returns his most grateful thanks to the nobility, gentry and friends in general, for the favours done her in business, and as he intends carrying on the said Inn on his own account, humbly hopes for a continuance of their favours to him, assuring them that he will exert himself to the utmost of his power to oblige and give satisfaction, by having neat wines, the best of foreign spirits, a good larder, clean and good beds, also neat post chaises with able horses and careful drivers, and their favours will be gratefully acknowledged, by their most obedient, humble servant, Robert Lagden.

A Lynn, Swaffham, Fakenham and Norwich Coach, and also a Norwich Diligence from London stops at the above Inn every day, where parcels are taken and delivered with the greatest care and dispatch.”

Four years later, in August, 1787, this comfortable inn was dismantled on account of the master's death. Some idea of the accommodation offered at the White Hart may be gathered from the advertisement of the two days' sale of household goods and outdoor effects.¹

Robert Lagden was succeeded in 1788² by Mr. Tutling, who, by a polite advertisement, announced the fact to the nobility and general public. He stated he had “new and neatly furnished” the White Hart inn, that it was his intention to provide the best accommodation, and that he hoped to merit favour. He also told the public he provided “neat post-chaise, able horses and careful drivers”. So we may presume that it was not one of Mr. Tutling's drivers, who, one evening in November, 1789³, when he met a man riding from Bourn Bridge to Newmarket at the “eight mile bottom,” broke his leg by its being entangled in the hind wheel of his post chaise. And, being unacquainted with the accident, calmly drove on, leaving the sufferer

1. See Appendix No. V.
 2. *Cambridge Chronicle*. 2, Feb. 1788.
 3. *Id.* 14, Nov. 1789.

lying in the road till another chaise came along and took the injured man on to Newmarket. Mr. Tutling's "neat new furniture" did not long remain in the White Hart. Only four years later, in 1791, the doors of the White Hart were closed, and the house became the private residence of Mr. Richard Christling. Gunning¹ tells us this inn had large dog kennels, suited for the accommodation of a pack of fox hounds which was kept at Bourn Bridge during the season. He also says the inn was closed owing to smuggling, and that the excise officers discovered a large quantity of tea and lace concealed in the kennels, but he gives no date. We know that in 1776, these officials made a seizure of tea and lace at Bourn Bridge to the value of over two thousand pounds. But this case of smuggling certainly did not lead to the closing of either of the inns.

An odd feature at Bourn Bridge to-day is the twelve miles of deserted railway track which runs at the back of the King's Arms inn cottages. This line was incorporated in 1846, and was abandoned in 1852.² Originally it was intended to run from Great Chesterford to Newmarket. But with an existing line from Cambridge to Six Mile Bottom, it was found—somewhat late in the day—to be unnecessary. And to-day we may look upon it as a memorial to our old coaching inns at Bourn Bridge, at the cost of a hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

CATHERINE E. PARSONS.

2. Gunning's *Reminiscences*. Vol. 1, p. 226.

1. Charles G. Harper. *The Newmarket, Thetford and Cromer Road*. p. 119.

APPENDIX I.

The Norwich Diligence, in sixteen hours, well guarded and properly lighted will set out on Monday next, the twenty fifth instant from the White Horse Inn, Fetter Lane, London, and on Wednesday and Friday following, precisely at 3 o'clock each morning, to the King's Head Inn, in Market Place, Norwich, and return from Thence every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at the same hour. Carries three passengers only, at one guinea and a half each, with fourteen pounds of luggage allowed, all above to pay three pence per pound. Small parcels conveyed with the greatest care, and immediately delivered, at the same time they wish to commend their new mode of carriage, for game. No cash, no bills, plate, &c., or anything above the value of Five Pounds well be accounted for, unless as such entered and paid for accordingly.

Performed by John Roberts, White Horse Inn, Fetter Lane. Thomas Nicholas, Bald Stag, Epping Forest. Samuel Butler, Crown Inn, Harlow. Thomas Saunders, White Bear, Stanstead. John Phipps, King's Arms, Bourn Bridge. Ralph Golding, White Hart, Newmarket. Thomas Lock, Fléece Inn, Thetford. Charles Hawksley, Cock Inn, Attleborough. Benjamin Probert, King's Head Inn, Norwich.¹

APPENDIX II.

The White Hart, Bourn Bridge Inn, April 27th, 1749. This is to give notice. To all persons who are so good as to intend to oblige me with their Custom. That I at this time labour under the misfortune of having the Small Pox in my family, and that when I may with safety, entertain those who are under any apprehensions as to that Distemper, Due notice shall be given in this Paper, when I hope for the continuance of their favour, which shall always be gratefully acknowledged by their most obliged humble Servant.²

ROBERT LAGDEN.

1. *Cambridge Chronicle*. 30, Oct. 1779.

2. *Id.* 28, April, 1749.

APPENDIX III.

Whereas I gave notice in this paper on 28, April last, to all my Customers, that I had then the misfortune to be visited with Small Pox, which has been over for some time, only one person in my family been afflicted with that Distemper in a very favourable manner, and as all the danger of Infection is now entirely removed and my friends and customers may now again with safety resort to my house, so I humbly beg for the continuance of their favour, which will ever be esteemed as the strongest obligation by their most grateful and humble servant. ¹

Bourn Bridge.

ROBERT LAGDEN,

APPENDIX IV.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the Tolls arising at the Toll-Gates upon and belonging to the turnpike road from Stump-Cross in Essex, to Newmarket Heath in the County of Cambridge, will be let by auction to the best bidder at the house of John Phipps, the King's Arms, in Little Abington, in the said County of Cambridge, on the nineteenth day of September next, between the hours of eleven and two, in the manner directed by the Act of Parliament passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the third, "for regulating turnpike roads"; which tolls are now let at one hundred and fifty one pounds above the expenses of collecting the same, and will be put up at that sum.

Whoever happens to be the best bidder, must at the same time give security, with sufficient surieties, to the satisfaction of the Trustees of the said turnpike road, for payment of the rent agreed for, and at such time as they shall direct. At the same time the Trustees intend to proceed to the choice of other Trustees in the room of those deceased, removed, or refusing to act, and other business relating to the said trust.

Tho. Talbot, Clerk to the said Trustees.

Linton 15, August, 1796.²

1. *Id.* 9, June, 1749.
2. *Cambridge Chronicle.* 13, Aug. 1796.

APPENDIX V.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

To be Sold by Auction.

By Peter Ramsey.

On Monday, the 17th of December, 1787, and the following day on the Premises. All the Household Furniture, Prints, Paintings, Post Chaise and Harness, Horses, Beer Casks, &c., of Mr. Robert Lagden, deceased, late of the White Hart Inn, Bourn Bridge, in the Parish of Great Abington in Cambridgeshire, consisting of four post and other bedsteads, with cotton, dimity, harrateen,¹ linen, and other furniture, fourteen goose and other feather beds, mattresses, blankets, quilts and counterpanes, large pier chimney and dressing glasses, mahogany dining, tea and card tables, chairs; a neat eight-day clock and case. Two fowling pieces, several sets of fire shovels, tongs and pokers, and other neat parlour furniture; together with the kitchen requisites. Two neat post chaises and harness, two horses, corn bins, wheelbarrows, greasing jacks, a malt quairn and a number of other articles which will appear in the catalogue.

May be viewed on Saturday preceding the Sale, which will begin each day precisely at eleven o'clock.

Catalogues may be had in due time at the Red Lion, Cambridge; Mr. Tuting, Linen Draper, Newmarket; Mr. Gardner, Chesterford; The Bull, Royston; Red Lion, Linton; Rose and Crown, Saffron Walden; place of Sale and of the Auctioneer, at Bishop's Stortford.²

1. A kind of woollen material.

2. *Cambridge Chronicle*. 15, Dec. 1787.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
The Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire
Archæological Society.

On Tuesday, the 16th June 1914, an Excursion took place to Linton and its neighbourhood.

Starting from Cambridge Station, the first place visited was the church of St. Peter, Babraham, where the party was met by the Vicar, the Rev. Byrom Holland, who pointed out the interesting features. The walls of the chancel are largely of Early English date, remains of two blocked lancets being visible, but the present windows are insertions of later styles. The rest of the church is chiefly of the Perpendicular period, and has some fine windows in that style. There are several monuments and the matrix of a brass.

Babraham Hall stands on the site of a house built, in 1576, by Sir Horatio Palavicini. Sir Horatio, who was born in Genoa, of a noble family, had been collector of the Pope's taxes in England, but, upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth he transferred his allegiance from the Pope to the Queen, and retained the large sum of money, then in his hands, to his own use. In 1587, he received the honour of knighthood, and the next year he fitted out and commanded a ship against the Spanish Armada. He lent considerable sums of money to the Queen, but charged usurious interest. He died 6th July 1600, and was buried in Babraham Church. The following epitaph was written upon him, and is quoted by Walpole in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, from a manuscript in the possession of Sir John Crow:—

“ Here lies Horatio Palavezene,
Who robb'd the pope, to lend the queene:
He was a thief; a thief! thou liest;
For whie? He robb'd but antichrist.
Him death wyth besome swept from Babram,
Into the bosom of oulde Abraham:
But then came Hercules with his club,
And struck him down to Belzebug.”

His widow married, as his second wife, Sir Oliver Cromwell, of Hinchbrook:— her two sons, Sir Henry and Sir Tobias Palavicini, both married daughters of Sir Oliver Cromwell; while her daughter, Baptina, became the wife of Henry, Sir Oliver's eldest son and heir.¹

The estate was afterwards possessed by the Bennets, Baronets, to two of whom,—Richard, died 1658, and Sir Thomas, died 1667,— there are monuments in the church. The House was pulled down in 1767, and a later mansion, the seat of the Adeanes, now stands on its site.

From Babraham the party proceeded to Little Abington, crossing on the way the derelict railway built in 1846 and abandoned six years later, and then over Bourn Bridge and past the site of two well known coaching inns.²

St. Mary's Church, Little Abington, consists of chancel, nave, north transept, south porch and west tower. The chancel is Early English, with a triple lancet east window, and a double piscina with the dog-tooth ornament in the south wall. The north transept is also of the same date. In the angle between the transept and the nave are some fragments carved with the so-called "Celtic knotwork," and similar fragments may be observed round the blocked north door of the nave.

The nave is chiefly of Decorated date; and the south porch is Perpendicular, but the inner doorway is Norman.

On the road to Hildersham, the grave of Geoffrey Lagden, the highwayman,² was passed. At Hildersham Church (Holy Trinity), the party was met by the Rector, the Rev. P. R. Phillips, who has written an interesting account of the church, which we hope to print at an early date.

The next item on the programme was Luncheon at the Swan Hotel, Linton, which was generously provided by Mr. E. V. Wilkin, who took the chair. Luncheon over, on the motion of Mr. Emery, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Wilkin.

Dr. W. M. Palmer then conducted the party round the ancient market town of Great Linton, pointing out many quaint and interesting houses, and giving a history of many of them, finally arriving at the Church (St. Mary) where he read a paper. Having spent two very pleasant hours in Linton, the party moved on to Mrs. Berney Ficklin's garden, where they were kindly entertained to tea, after which Dr. Palmer said a few words as to the history of the house, which occupies the site of the Priory, a Cell to the Abbey of St. Jagu de L'isle, in France; the Priory was suppressed in 1400, and the property was given to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. A very hearty vote of thanks having been proposed by Canon (now Archdeacon) Hodgson, to Mrs. Berney Ficklin for her hospitality, and to Dr. Palmer and Miss Parsons for their notes on the history of the parishes, as well as for the great trouble they had taken to make the excursion so successful, the party made their way to the Station, and so home.

1. Noble's Protectoral House of Cromwell, 1787 Edition, vol. II. pp. 173—180.

2. See Miss Parson's paper, *ante*.

The Members and their friends who attended on this occasion included the Rev. Canon Hodgson, the Reverends S. St. A. Baylee, T. E. Beckett, J. P. Ellwood, H. N. Grimley, A. L. Grimley, Byrom Holland, G. J. Mayhew, W. M. Noble, A. Peskett, P. R. Phillips, E. W. Porter, J. H. Rutter and W. J. Wickins; Dr. Newton. Dr. Palmer; Messrs. A. Bull, A. H. Bultitaf, H. Downie, W. Emery, T. Spencer, C. Whymper, R. Watts White, A. E. Wright and E. V. Wilkin; Mrs. Baylée, Mrs. Beckett, Mrs. and Miss Bull, Miss Carnegy, Mrs. and Miss K. C. Emery. Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Mayhew, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. and the Misses Walker, Mrs. and Miss Wickins, Mrs. Wilkin, Mrs. Yeatherd, and others.

Owing to the war, there was no Autumn Excursion in 1914.

The Summer Excursion, in 1915, took place on Tuesday, the 18th May, when several churches in the neighbourhood of Catworth, Bythorn and Keyston were visited.

At Great Catworth Church (St. Leonard), the Rector, the Revd. A. W. M. Weatherly, met the party and read a very interesting paper upon the Church and Village, which we hope to publish shortly.

At Brington (All Saints) the visit was very brief, and no paper was read, but the Rector, the Revd. C. F. Bolland, met the party, and showed them the objects of interest, including the ancient chalice, which bears the London hall-mark for 1663-4, and is engraved with the Arms of Pocklington, *Paly of six, argent and purpure, a bend counterchanged*, together with the inscription "Brington com Huntingdon, 1664." Oliver Pocklington, S.T.P., became Rector in 1663. The chancel has plain Perpendicular windows and south door; the chancel arch is of the same style, and has the rood stairs on the north side. The windows of the nave are chiefly square-headed two-lights of Decorated date, but the westernmost window on the south side is a three-light with flowing tracery.

The tower and broach spire are late Decorated; the belfry windows are transomed two-lights, and a band of ornamental panelling runs round the tower just below the spire.

The font is very curious; it is rude, of an oval tub-shaped form, and of early date,—probably Norman.

The next Church visited was Molesworth (St. Peter) where, again, the time allowed was short. The Rector, the Revd. H. A. Penzer, read a few brief notes, and pointed out the interesting features of the Church. The stones of the chancel are Early English, but the whole chancel was taken down some thirty years ago, and rebuilt, unfortunately not upon the ancient lines, for whereas originally the orientation of the chancel differed from that of the nave, in the rebuilding it has been made to accord with it.

The walls of the nave are also largely of Early English date, but the windows are Perpendicular three-lights;—there are two frescoes representing respectively St. Christopher and St. Anthony, and, on the floor, a stone with Lombardic inscription round the edges, which may probably be read:—“. m . . : la : femme : de : Gill : de : Molesworth : gist : ici : Deu : de : sa : ame : eit : merci”, in which ‘Gill’ stands for ‘William’. William de Molesworth died 2. Edward II. Another similar stone lies below the floor under the pulpit, and is not now visible. but, judging by the records of the inscription (which are somewhat contradictory), it probably commemorated Ada, wife of Walter de Molesworth;—she was Ada de Balliol, and probably mother of William above named.

The tower is of Perpendicular date, and the porch is modern.

After partaking of Luncheon in the Schoolroom at Bythorn, the party paid a brief visit to the Church (St Lawrence), which is of mixed Decorated and Perpendicular styles. There are squints on each side of the chancel arch, and a good Early English piscina in the chancel. The nave arcades are early Decorated, and the clerestory Perpendicular. The whole church has been much restored. The lower part of the tower is late Decorated, and has a good two-light window below, and transomed two-lights in the belfry; below the broach spire is a band of quatrefoils.

From Bythorn the party proceeded to Keyston where, unfortunately, the Rector, the Rev. A. T. Powley, was away from home, but he had kindly made arrangements for the Registers and Church Plate to be on view. Here Mr. Noble read some interesting notes upon the church and parish. The Church of St. John the Baptist is a fine one; considerable portions of the chancel walls are of Early English date, and there is a two-light window of this style in both the side walls, and both walls contain portions of another similar window, that on the north being blocked, while that on the south has been altered into a Perpendicular three-light. The south wall contains a piscina, credence and sedilia of early Decorated date.

The nave arcades, also of Early English date, have columns alternately circular and octagonal, but those on the opposite sides of the nave are different, -i.e. a circular column is opposite an octagonal one, and so forth. Two of the caps have the nail-head ornament.

Most of the windows in the nave and aisles are Perpendicular; the north door is Decorated.

The tower and spire are particularly fine. They are of late Decorated date; the west door is deeply recessed, and the canopy over it has rich hanging tracery and some quaint carving. The belfry windows are very rich, and a deep band of panelling runs round the top of the tower, just below the broach spire.

There are two Norman—or they may be even Saxon—stones in the east wall of the south porch.

A very curious feature in the church is a carved oak figure of a skeleton in a shroud. On the wall of the north transept is a stone with deeply carved letters; there is also a coffin lid.

It is commonly said that one of the transepts was the burial place of the de Ferrars family;—Mr. Noble proved that this must have been the north transept, because he had evidence that other people were buried in the south transept. There is a little old glass, one window in the north transept has the letters J (crowned), M and MR., the white rose and the rising sun; the two last point to a connection with a Yorkist family. The rose-en-soliel is carved on a panel on the east wall of the chancel, outside.

The oldest Chalice and Paten bear the London Hall-mark for 1735-6, another chalice is dated 1776, and there are several more modern pieces of plate.

The Manor House stood on the high land on the other side of the road, but was pulled down about seventy years ago. There is a considerable moat, with what looks like a "motte" in one corner, and a kind of terrace at the opposite side. Two long ditches running around the eastern side of the field combine with a large fish pond to enclose a considerable area of ground. The steep escarpments at the N.W. corner are said to be caused by digging for gravel at that point; but there are some distinctly interesting configurations of the ground both on the west and the south-west sides. A fine stone coffin lies in the brook on the west side, between the moat and the church.

At Covington a very brief stop was made. Here the church (All Saints) is of mixed styles; the north door is late Norman, with a curiously carved tympanum. The chancel windows are Early English, and one of them has a shield of arms in ancient stained glass,—*Argent, on a bend between six crosslets pommee fitchee gules, three roses Or*, supposed to be the arms of the de Bayous family. The chalice is a simple Elizabethan cup, without a hall mark, but inscribed "THE X TOVNE X OF X COVINGTON";—the second word was apparently engraved, in error, 'TONE,' and a 'V' was afterwards engraved on the top of the 'N,' like a monogram.

The last church to be visited was Tilbrook (All Saints), where the Rector, the Revd. C. Hemsley, met the party and read some notes. Probably the earliest part of the church is the curiously carved stone now fixed in the gable of the south porch, which is said to represent St. Anthony and his pig; possibly this is a portion of a late Norman tympanum such as that at Covington.¹ The earliest substantial parts of the Church, however, are the nave arcade and north aisle, which are Early English. The two eastern bays of the arcade are in their original condition, but the western bays have been rebuilt at a later date. The columns of these western bays are of larger diameter than the others, and it may be that they were of earlier date, possibly Norman,—but their caps and bases, and the arches over them are of nondescript character and obviously very late.

1. Compare the tympanum at Little Paxton, illustrated in the Transactions, Vol: II, page 101.

The aisle door has jamb-shafts outside, and one of the caps has the nail-head ornament. The west window is an Early English lancet, and one other window is a two-light of the same date.

The remainder of the church is chiefly of late Decorated date, with some Perpendicular windows inserted. There is an interesting little angle piscina in the jamb of the south window of the chancel, and just eastward of the priest's door there is a stoup. The south door of the nave is of late Decorated date, and the tracery of the two large south windows, although modern, is probably a copy of what was there before. Of the same date, also, are the porch and the tower and spire.

The east window of the chancel is a Perpendicular three-light, the side windows are two-light and there are other windows of the same style in the north aisle, above the south door, and in the clerestory.

The curious little squint between the chancel and the north chapel has a Perpendicular opening on the chancel side, but appears to be earlier in the chapel, where it serves as a piscina.

There is a very curious hole in the wall between the chancel and the vestry;—probably the explanation is that it was a cupboard, with a squint through which the altar might be watched, but the lower part of the cupboard being closed by a wall, the present curious arrangement has been produced; on the other hand, it may have been an outside confessional, before the vestry was built, as may be seen at Chipping Ongar, Essex.

The Screen is somewhat celebrated, and still retains an unusual amount of its original paint; formerly it extended across the aisle as well as the nave, but the northern part is now in the South Kensington Museum. In connection with this it should be noted that the column of the arcade which stands slightly eastward of the chancel arch has grooves in both its east and north faces for parclose screens, and on the south the cap is grooved for a chancel screen,—the chancel arch having been built in its present position at a later date. One of the parclose screens was only removed a year or two ago, when the organ was put in, and has now been re-constructed and fitted up under the tower arch.

The roof of the north aisle is ancient and has carved figures of angels with outstretched wings (much mutilated) on the principals; some of them bear musical instruments in their hands. The other roofs are modern.

There is a brass to a civilian and his wife, *circa* 1400, which has been described as "a most excellent and artistic brass,"¹ but unfortunately it has been covered by the organ. A small brass plate has been fixed on the chancel wall. The matrix from which this plate has been removed lies in the floor of the tower; it was mistaken by the writer of the article in the Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society¹ for the matrix of a distinct brass, but a careful scrutiny of the stone shows that this is not so, what

1. Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society, Vol. II. page 287.

are described as 'segments of circles projecting beyond the angles' being simply worn places in the stone, as is proved by the fact that one of the angles has none.

The gargoyles of the tower are very boldly carved. The carved ornaments in the string course under the parapets of the chancel and the vestry are a curious mixture of crude Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular forms; the Decorated ball flowers are perhaps genuine, but the crude notch-heads are probably imitations of late date, presumably of the late Perpendicular period, at which time the chancel was reconstructed, some of the earlier materials being re-used.

A curious little carved stone representing St. Christopher with the infant Christ upon his shoulder, found when pulling down the bridge at the back of the Rectory premises, has been built into a gate pier near the stables,

The parish was in the ancient County and Archdeaconry of Bedford; it has of recent years been included in the Administrative County of Huntingdon, and was transferred last year, to the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon. While regretting the interference with ancient boundaries, we welcome this little church and parish to their new place in our ranks.

Mr. and Mrs. Hemsley having kindly invited the party to tea at the Rectory, the day was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to them for their hospitality.

The Members and their friends who attended this Excursion included the Reverends C. F. Bolland, A. G. Cane, J. P. Ellwood, A. L. Grimley, G. J. Mayhew, W. M. Noble, H. A. Penzer, A. Peskett, E. W. Porter, J. A. Ross, G. E. Sharlaud, W. J. Wickins, A. W. M. Weatherly;—Dr. Newton; Messrs. W. Emery, S. Inskip Ladds, T. Spencer, P. Tomson; Mrs. and Miss Bolland, Mrs. Dimmock, Mrs. and Miss Emery, Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Priestley, Mrs. Sharland, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. and Miss Wickins, Mrs. Yeatherd, Miss Attenborough, and others.

The Autumn Excursion was again abandoned, owing to the continuance of the war.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1913-1914.

The Council presents to the Members the fifteenth Annual Report and Balance Sheet, and is pleased to state that the Membership has slightly increased. During the year 8 Members have been elected, and one has resigned, the total being 85, against 78 a year ago.

The Hon. Treasurer's Statement as audited shows a balance in hand of £58 9s. 5d. compared with £54 2s. 10d. last year.

Further additions have been made to the Society's Library; some back numbers of Transactions of other Societies have been obtained to complete volumes, and 16 of these have been bound.

An Excursion to Babraham, Little Abington, Hildersham and Linton was arranged for the 16th June, and proved a great success. The Council tenders very hearty thanks to Miss Parsons, and Dr. Palmer for their valuable help in the arrangements, and for giving details of the places visited; to Mr. E. V. Wilkin and Mrs. Berney Ficklin for their hospitality in providing Luncheon and Tea, and to the Clergy of the Churches visited.

In consequence of the War, it was decided that the Autumn Excursion, usually held in September, should be postponed *sine die*, and eventually it was abandoned altogether.

Several Members availed themselves of an invitation kindly given by Mr. F. B. Thackray to visit the remains of the Augustinian Friary which formerly occupied the site of Cromwell House, Huntingdon, and the Society's thanks are due to Mr. Thackray for his kindly thought.

An interesting Lecture was given at Huntingdon on 23rd February by Dr. Walker of Peterborough, on "Norman Cross Prison and the French Prisoners", at which many Members and friends were present. The proceeds were given to the fund for erecting a Memorial at Norman Cross to those Prisoners who died there, to which fund the Council contributed a sum of £5 in the name of the Society. This memorial was unveiled on the 28th July, when a large concourse of persons assembled including many distinguished Members of L'Entente Cordiale Society.

A small tumulus in the Parish of Godmanchester known as "Emmanuel Knoll" has been levelled by the owner of the property. Its site was afterwards excavated in the presence of three members of this Society, and proper records were taken. A report upon the proceedings will appear in the Transactions.

The members of the Council retiring by rotation are Dr. Newton, Rev. A. Peskett, Rev G. E. Sharland and Rev. E. H. Vigers, and, being eligible, they offer themselves for re-election.

The Council with deep regret places on record the loss the Society has sustained by the death of the Rev. A. J. Edmonds, one of the original Members, a Vice-President, and previously Hon. Secretary. His courteous, genial and conciliatory manner won the esteem of all connected with the Society in which he took such an active part.

Lastly, the Council tenders its thanks to the officers and to all who have kindly assisted in the work of the Society during the past year.

G. E. SHARLAND,

Chairman.

27th October, 1914.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL, FOR 1914-1915.

In presenting the sixteenth Annual Report, the Council has to record a slight falling off in the number of Members; three have died, six have resigned, and three new members have been elected, bringing the present total to 79 against 85 a year ago.

It is almost unnecessary to point out that the work of the present year has been overshadowed and considerably influenced by the War; the disorganization of labour has caused considerable delay in the publication of the Society's Transactions, but it is hoped to issue a new part before Christmas. This delay in publishing the Transactions has not been without its advantages, for it enables the Society's Balance Sheet to show £76 rs. 5d. in hand, as against £58. 9s. 5d last year, and in view of the uncertainties of the immediate future the Council feels that it is very desirable to conserve our resources in order to meet any possible time of depression which may perchance be in front of us.

Following the precedent of last year, the Autumn Excursion has again been abandoned, as it was felt that many of the Members would be disinclined for two excursions in a year so full of anxiety and expense.

The War has also probably been the cause of some of the resignations; and while expressing deep regret at parting with old friends, and hoping that they will resume their Membership when happier times return, the Council desires to impress upon Members the urgent necessity of continuing their subscriptions and so helping the Society through what must necessarily be a time of some difficulty, so that it may resume in full its usual activities at the earliest possible moment.

The Council records, with much regret, the loss the Society has sustained by the death of Archdeacon Vesey, a vice-President of the Society and one of the original members. Archdeacon Vesey was keenly interested in Archæology, and more particularly in that which related to his native County of Huntingdon; he contributed several papers on such subjects to our own and other publications, frequently occupied the chair at our Council Meetings, and has placed Archæologists in the County of Huntingdon in many ways deeply in his debt.

An Excursion to Great Catworth, Brington, Molesworth, Bythorn, Keyston, Covington and Tilbrook was arranged for the 18th May, and was very successful, some 35 Members and friends taking part. The Council renders its thanks to the Clergy of the Churches visited for meeting the Members, reading papers, and exhibiting the Registers and Church Plate, etc., and especially to the Rev. C. Hemsley for kindly inviting the large party to Tea.

The Members of the Council who retire by rotation are the Ven. Archdeacon Hodgson, the Rev. A. G. Cane, Mr. Charles Whympier, and the Rev. K. H. Smith; the three first-named are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election. The Rev. K. H. Smith desires to retire, and the Council recommends that Dr. Palmer of Linton be elected in his stead.

Finally, the Council renders its thanks to the Officers and all those who have helped forward the work of the Society during the past year.

CHARLES WHYMPER.

25th October, 1915.

Chairman.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society.

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HON. TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MICHAELMAS, 1914.

Presented at the Annual Meeting, 27th October, 1914.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 29th September 1913	54	2	10
Members' Subscriptions 1914	37	16	0
Excursion Tickets sold	5	8	6
"Transactions" sold		5	0
Bank Interest	18	9	
	£98 11 1		

Payments.

	£	s.	d.
Subscription to Archaeological Congress	1	0	0
Fire Insurance	7	0	0
Armorial Bearings Licence	1	1	0
"Transactions," Part IX., Vol. 3	16	12	6
Donation to L'Entente Cordiale Memorial	5	0	0
Printing and Stationery	3	0	0
Hire of Rooms for Meetings, etc.	1	19	6
Earthworks Committee Reports and Index	4	6	
Excursion Expenses	4	10	6
"Transactions," etc of other Societies to complete Vols.	17	2	
Binding various "Transactions"	2	8	0
Hon. Treasurer and Secretary's Incidentals	3	1	6
Balance in hand, 29th September 1914	58	9	5
	£98 11 1		

G. E. SHARLAND
Chairman,

27th October, 1914.

Wm. EMERY,
Hon. Treasurer,
S. E. ARMSTRONG,
Auditor, 18/10/14

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society.

HON. TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MICHAELMAS, 1915.

Presented at the Annual Meeting, 25th October, 1915.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 29th September 1914	58	9	5
Members' Subscriptions	38	17	0
Excursion Tickets:—Carriages, Luncheons	8	11	6
Sale of "Transactions"	5	16	9
Interest on Deposit	15	0	0
	£112	9	8

W. O'F. HUGHES,
Chairman.

25th October, 1915.

Payments.

	£	s.	d.
Subscription to Congress of Archaeological Societies	1	0	0
Insurance of Stock in hands of Curator	1	7	0
Armorial Bearings Licence	1	1	0
"Transactions" Part 10, Vol. III	19	7	6
Printing and Stationery	2	16	6
Hire of Rooms for Meetings	18	6	6
Earthworks Committee Reports and Index	4	9	9
Excursion Expenses:—Carriages, Lunch- eons, Gratuities etc	9	5	0
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer's out of pocket expenses	1	8	0
Balance in hand, 29th September 1915	76	1	5
(Of which amount £30 is on Deposit and £46 is. 5d. at credit of Current Account)	£112	9	8

Wm. EMERY,
Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.
S. E. ARMSTRONG,
Auditor.

WILLIAM EMERY.

In the death of Mr. William Emery, the Society has sustained a sad loss. He has been our Hon. Treasurer since 1904 and has held the combined Offices of Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer since 1910. He was particularly fond of antiquarian pursuits and has collected a considerable store of pamphlets, books and documents relating to the history of the town of St. Neots and to the County of Huntingdon. The members of the Archæological Society will sorely miss one, who was always kind, courteous and ready to help, and who never irritated by mere officiousness. He was a man of retiring disposition, of quiet consistent Christian character, of simple unostentatious piety, and did much work for the Church and for the welfare of his neighbours which never appeared to the public. His death will leave a blank difficult to fill.

He spent all his life in the two parishes of St. Neots and Eynesbury and with the Churches of both places he was closely associated. The Voluntary Schools Association for Huntingdonshire elected him many years ago as their Hon. Treasurer, and never were accounts more carefully and admirably kept. He was for several years Treasurer of the Ely Diocesan Fund in the Archdeaconry, and did much useful work for it.

Together with his wife and her sister, Miss Goodgames, he built and presented to the Church of Eynesbury the very handsome Church Room of St. Mary's.

He was laid to rest in the cemetery at St. Neots on Saturday December 4th, amid a large gathering of representative people of the neighbourhood. The Ven. the Archdeacon of Huntingdon, assisted by the Rev. A. R. South Phillips, Rector of Eynesbury, and the Rev. F. W. A. Wilkinson, Vicar of Heston, took the burial service. His age was 69 years.

THOMAS HODGSON.

The Rev. A. G. Cane, Gt. Paxton Vicarage, St. Neots, has kindly agreed to act as Honorary Secretary, *pro tem.* All communications should therefore be sent to him.



